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BARGA REMAINS MYSTERY STATE OF FAR EAST

All News Stopped From Rich Frontier District of Manchuria

REVOLT FROM CHINA BELIEVED IN PROGRESS

Soviet Denies Russian Troops Occupied Territory—Previous Risings Recalled

HARBIN, Manchuria—The mystery attending the course of events in Barga—one of the richest districts of Manchuria—is still to be solved. Ever since the first Soviet offensive against China on Nov. 26 an ominous silence has concealed developments in the territory. An area as large as the State of Pennsylvania, cut across by a great transcontinental railway, is completely isolated from the world as an island in the South Seas. Some time before the peace protocol between the Chinese and Russians had been signed, the Chinese press in Harbin carried this item: "It is reported that the district of Barga has taken advantage of the present political situation to work out its independence of China." Russia, except to deny that Barga is occupied by Soviet troops, has declined to discuss the matter. The Chinese have been reticent concerning the entire territory. They have even taken active steps—such as the case of the international consular treaty, which undertook to go from Harbin to Manchuli—to prevent the world from knowing what has happened. Communications have been cut off. Russian and Chinese residents of Barga are now refugees in central Manchuria. The frontiers, nominally open, are actually closed.

Mainly Mongols
Barga is the territory which lies between the Great Khingan Mountains and the Soviet frontier. It adjoins Outer Mongolia on the west, and Siberia on the north. It is 250 miles wide and 300 miles long, being somewhat diamond shaped. Like Outer Mongolia it is thinly populated, and its population is not at all Chinese, except in the two large cities on the Chinese Eastern Railway. In Manchuli and Hailar (the logical capital of Barga) there are Chinese. In the remainder of the territory there are 60,000 Mongols. The Mongolian majority has been increased by the Sino-Russian dispute, since the refugee stream which fled before the Chinese soldiery contained even more Chinese than Russians, while the Mongols, who were not concentrated in the cities, and were able to defend themselves.

Saxon Cabinet Forced to Quit by Fascist Vote

BERLIN—The Government of Saxony was defeated and compelled to resign on the strength of a motion introduced by the Fascist asking the Diet to withdraw its confidence because the Premier of Saxony had voted for the Young plan in the Federal Council. The Fascist would not have succeeded in overthrowing the Cabinet if they had not found support in the Social Democrats, who are dissatisfied with the Government. Thus, while the Government's support of the Young plan was made the pretext for overthrowing it, the Cabinet's defeat was actually brought about by general dissatisfaction with its policy.

The Fascist, who at present are at the helm in Thuringia and who have played a prominent role in Bavaria, are now trying to dominate Saxony so as to undermine Prussia's strong position in the Federal Council.

Defending his attitude, the Premier declared that the decisive question before the Cabinet was whether they had been whether acceptance of the Young plan was necessary in order to rescue the Reich from its present distressing situation. The Cabinet believed this was so since the Young plan, compared with the Dawes plan, seemed the lesser of two evils.

BRITISH MINISTER LEAVES FOR KABUL

LONDON—Richard B. Maconachie, the new British Minister to Afghanistan, has left London for Kabul where he expects to arrive some time in March.

Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Minister, in announcing this in the House of Commons on Feb. 17, said that the Kabul-Peshawar road which was closed in the recent tribal rising was now, as far as he knew, open to traffic.

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Hamburg Freight Taxes Offer Something New in Reich Transport

SOMETHING new in taxicabs for Germany appeared on the streets of Hamburg when 15 light freight trucks lined up at local taxi stands. They have proved instantly popular with patrons who wish to move small amounts of merchandise with particular speed, and it is expected that many others will join the fleet.

There are different tariffs for freight weighing up to 250, 500 and 750 kilograms. The owner or person in charge of the merchandise carried is permitted to ride free of charge.

United Empire Party Obtains Forceful Ally

Lord Rothermere's Papers Back Lord Beaverbrook on Tariff Program

LONDON—Lord Beaverbrook's new "United Empire Party" received substantial reinforcement Feb. 19 with the announcement of Lord Rothermere, another newspaper magnate, that he and the Daily Mail and other journals he represents will at the next elections "provide organization, candidates and money to fight in 50 selected constituencies in London and south England." This threatens the Conservatives in a number of constituencies hitherto solid for the Conservatives.

Col. John Grettton and Sir Henry Page Croft, representing the protectionist wing of the Conservative Party, discussed the situation with Mr. Baldwin, but it is understood no change in attitude resulted. Meanwhile Lord Lloyd, formerly High Commissioner of Egypt and former Conservative Member of Parliament, is mentioned as a possible leader in Parliament for the new party.

Charles A. McCurdy, former Liberal Member of Parliament, has published an appeal to members of his late party to support Lord Beaverbrook, but the supporters of David Lloyd George and Lord Grey generally are of the kind, since as free traders they entirely disapprove of the whole scheme of tariffs upon which the new party founds its proposals.

The Conservatives' attitude is different, though here also but little support is presently forthcoming, since the majority while approving some tariff accommodation between Britain and the overseas dominions, are opposed to the Beaverbrook scheme for taxing food and raw materials.

Even Sir John Ferguson, Conservative Member of Parliament, who won the by-election in Twickenham last summer upon a full protection program, has now informed his constituents that he remains Conservative and is not joining Lord Beaverbrook.

The Federation of British Industries, representing manufacturers generally in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, publishes concrete proposals for a cautious advance toward reducing trade barriers throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations. These proposals include the early calling of an imperial trade conference, on which the dominions and Britain would be alike represented, to lay down a mutually advantageous economic policy.

The conference would also examine the question of what further trade advantages the dominions are prepared to offer the mother country, and vice versa, and upon what terms.

The federation also advocates, first, maintenance of the existing empire preference system; second, setting up an empire college in London for dominion students; third, increased state aid for air transport within the empire; fourth, closer technical liaison between the United Kingdom and the dominion industries; fifth, steps to rationalize as far as possible the empire's industrial production. The federation describes the Beaverbrook scheme as "only a vision to which various practical steps may gradually lead."

200 Years of Learning

is being celebrated by HAVANA UNIVERSITY

A story of the growth of this institution from a single building to a group of magnificent Roman structures as large as the first, serving the cause of education in an atmosphere that is both classic and cosmopolitan, will be related in the Monitor

CHURCH HEAD BACKS SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION

Metropolitan Confirms Interview in Press—Evades Query on Persecutions

MOSCOW—The Metropolitan Sergei, acting patriarch of the Orthodox Church, received personally a group of foreign journalists, to whom he handed typewritten copies of replies to questions the journalists had submitted in advance. Sergei, an elderly man with the full-flowing beard typical of the Eastern ecclesiastics, declined to answer oral questions, stating that he must confer with the members of his synod before giving replies.

The general substance of his written replies is similar to his first interview printed in the Soviet press. Feb. 16, the authenticity of which he confirmed.

He again attacked the Pope as the enemy of the Orthodox Church, declaring that 500 Orthodox churches in Poland alone had been converted into Roman Catholic churches during the last year, and he criticized as fundamentally unchristian the alleged statement of Dr. H. S. Longley, Episcopal Bishop of the State of Iowa, whom he quoted as not only associating himself with the appeal of the Pope, but as adding that "any religious conflict must not be avoided. He declared that the decrees forbidding the ringing of church bells, now enforced in Moscow and other towns, had parallels in other countries, and did not diminish the significance of religion, and he suggested that the reported decision of the Odesa Soviet to close all churches, regarding which he professed no knowledge, would probably be the object of a protest on the part of the believers to the higher authorities.

He evaded the question how many priests had been condemned to banishment and imprisonment in 1929, and for what offenses, referring the journalists to his first interview in the Soviet press, where, however, no definite figures on this question were given.

Spain's Finances Keeping Cabinet in Dictatorship

MADRID—A highly placed official informs the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that circumstances may oblige the country to continue accepting the dictatorship of the present Cabinet until revision of the finances is completed. The Government's predecessor contracted commitments which place the present Finance Minister in such a position that he is obliged either to postpone payments or issue a new loan.

The Government will also be obliged to revise the ultra-protective tariff. This affects the cost of living, and while the index of prices is much higher than in other European countries, the purchasing power of the peseta is low, intensifying the bad effects of depreciated exchange.

The expulsion of foreign capital must cease, this official declared, and the Government must modify its policy of nationalization which aimed at taking over all enterprises, even those not essential, such as insurance, transport, mines, hydraulic works and automobiles, the gradual absorption of which thrust huge sums into foreign markets and has now placed the peseta into a defensive position. So closely are the affairs of one country intertwined with others, he said, that wrong treatment automatically reacts upon it. The question is whether the length of time required to rectify vital aspects of financial conditions will not exceed the patience of the people.

The Finance Minister's note of Feb. 19 says his predecessor was under the impression that the country could be transformed without taking into account its limited economic capacity. The note characterizes the budget estimates as "optimistic."

Airplanes to Offer Safest Travel Owing to Improvements, Expert Says

ST. LOUIS (AP)—A day when the airplane will be the safest mode of transportation was envisioned here Feb. 19 by Lieut. James H. Doolittle, famous flyer.

Speaking before a session of the Society of Automotive Engineers, meeting with the International Aircraft Exposition, he declared the day would be at hand when fog-flying instruments were improved for commercial use.

"Hundreds of blind landings have been made," he said, "to show conclusively that it is possible to land by instruments alone without any breakage. Tests have covered a period of several months, but the procedure is still in a highly experimental stage and it now remains for some interested agency to continue the tests and develop this or some improved process to a point where it can be applied to commercial use."

"When this is brought about, the airplane will become the safest known means of transport, as it will be the only one that can operate unhampered by fog."

"The time has already come when no airplane is thoroughly equipped that cannot be flown by instruments alone, so the pilot can direct it to any desired point regardless of weather conditions. By the same

Tension Over Tariff Rift Laid to Approaching Poll Contests

Unrest in Washington Also Traced to Disturbed Political and Economic Conditions Throughout the Nation

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

WASHINGTON—The increasing tension in congressional and Executive quarters over the prolongation in the Senate of the tariff debate, with the resulting stalemate of all legislation, is due to two basic factors: the approaching general congressional elections, with their bearing on the 1932 presidential campaign, and the disturbed political and economic conditions.

Both are inextricably interrelated, the latter circumstance being certain to have an influence upon the outcome of the elections, all of which is being made of the fact that the Chief Executive is in need of an apparent endorsement of the President, it is charged; whether deliberately or unintentional is not said. Instances cited of disharmony with the course that the President is following, are "bullish" statements

CAR INSURANCE PLAN UNSOUND, GOODWIN SAYS

Zoning System Attacked as State Fund Petition Is Considered

The "zoning system" of determining rates for compulsory automobile insurance in Massachusetts is fundamentally unsound, Frank A. Goodwin, former Registrar of Motor Vehicles, declared today before the legislative committee on insurance at the opening of a hearing upon his initiative petition to establish a State fund for payment of automobile insurance claims.

The committee also had before it the report of the special recess commission appointed by the Legislature last year.

"One particular objection to the present law," Mr. Goodwin said, "is that it is costing the people too much money to run."

"The zoning system is absolutely wrong. It may be that, as the commission said, the Supreme Court said it was all right, but the Supreme Court said, 'There seems to be no logic for this, that a man should pay more in one place than in another, but that is the custom.'"

"Insurance companies could not run their business today without the zoning system," Mr. Goodwin continued. "I admit that, but there is no reason why there should be zoning. Because an automobile can move anywhere in the State, and be in 25 towns on the same day."

Labor Affect Cited
Thomas A. Canning, representing the Knights of Labor, told the committee that 25,000 men and women now employed by Massachusetts insurance companies would be thrown out of work if the zoning system were abolished.

John W. Downs, counsel for the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts, criticized the flat rate of \$16 proposed in the Goodwin bill, declaring that the average cost of liability insurance in 1928 was \$13.35 for each motorcar. He said the low flat rate was "just bait to catch the man on the bait."

Opposition to the measure also was recorded by the directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Law Society of Massachusetts, the executive committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts State Grange, the Boston Life Underwriters' Association, the Massachusetts State Farm Bureau, the Federation and the Massachusetts Association of Insurance Agents.

A \$16 tax limit in Boston, \$2.25 more than last year, will be recommended.

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token, no pilot has completed his training until he has learned to fly by instruments alone without the need of any reference point outside the airplane.

Lieutenant Doolittle represented the Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, the agency for which he made the first totally blind flight, taking off, flying, and landing by means of an "artificial horizon" and a combination of visual and oral radio signal receiving equipment.

The famous flyer, who is credited with making the first outside loop in an airplane, was gone one better Feb. 18 by Phyllis Love, St. Louis flyer, who successfully executed three outside loops with a passenger, Eugene Stevens of Tallulah, La.

The feat, unprecedented in aerobatics, was undertaken in a taper winged biplane to test its performance in inverted flight with an overload. Stevens, classmate of Love and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh at the Army Flying School, Kelly Field, Texas, weighs 200 pounds.

Reports of the committees on aeronautical education in public schools and in universities and colleges were prepared for conference action in an effort to standardize curricula and equip students for the needs of the aircraft industry.

POWER GROUP IS ACCUSED OF INTIMIDATION

Chief Accountant of Federal Board Charges Utilities With Meddling

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

WASHINGTON—In nine years of existence the Federal Power Commission has not yet been able to decide a single accounting case, although hundreds of millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money are involved in the decisions, declared William V. King, chief accountant, before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee Feb. 19.

"Conditions are intolerable," exclaimed James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, and chairman of the committee, at the conclusion of a tense hearing. "It is one of the rottenest exhibitions of government I've ever heard of."

Obstruction by the power interests, Mr. King said, had virtually reduced the commission to impotence, and that influence of power interests caused the suppression of a report on lobbying to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, from the executive secretary of the commission.

In nine years' existence, the commission, composed of the Secretaries of the Interior, War and Agriculture, have, he said, held only 98 meetings, or 11 a year of about 20 minutes each, though vast sums of public money are involved. He declared the number of field agents is hopelessly inadequate and that Congress has taken no interest, despite annual appeals made to it.

Lobby fees of power interests, he charged, have been charged to capitalization of companies and are being paid by users of electricity. Mr. King cited names and instances, and offered to supply many more to the committee. A difference of as much as \$30,000,000 exists in the accounts of one company, he asserted, with that which the commission considers a fair basis of valuation; this and other companies claim vested interests in water rights granted them for nothing by the Government.

Mr. King said the three Cabinet members nominally in charge of the commission gave it little attention. "In the final analysis the commission is administered by an executive secretary not responsible to Congress in any way," asked Mr. Couzens.

"That is correct," answered Mr. King.

"These cases are just piling up year after year and no action has ever been taken on them," Mr. King charged.

On Jan. 12, 1928, Mr. King continued, a report was submitted by O. C. Merrill, former executive secretary of the commission, to the

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Paper Mills Use 'Electric Eye' to Find Thin Spots
NEW YORK (AP)—An "electric eye," by which light is utilized as a measuring rod for the thickness of paper, is now being employed successfully as a guide in the operation of machines in a paper mill at Dalton, Mass., Frederick A. Pearson, a laboratory expert of Great Barrington, Mass., told members of the Technical Association at the American Paper and Pulp Convention here Feb. 18.

It is operated, he said, by the effect of light passing through a sheet of paper in the process of manufacture. The strength of the light, registered on the electric eye, causes the eye to record automatically the thickness of the paper. The record is transmitted to the operator of the machine, and the moment the paper becomes too thick or too thin through variation in the moisture, it is possible immediately to correct the fault.

S. C. Knobe of Richmond, Va., was elected president of the sales association. Other new officers are: Thomas C. Walsh, Boston, vice-president, New England division; Endicott Rantoul, New York, vice-president, New York division; Harold Knott, Chicago, vice-president, Chicago division, and Douglas A. Crocker, New York, secretary and treasurer.

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Film Block Booking Prohibited in Bill
WASHINGTON—One of the most far-reaching censorship proposals ever submitted to Congress is contained in a bill introduced in the House Feb. 17, by Grant M. Hudson (R.), Representative from Michigan. The measure would set up an agency for the regulation of the motion picture industry much along the lines of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the control of railroads.

The bill would prohibit the blocking of pictures falling within a number of prohibitions, among them one providing that "no license shall be granted to any motion picture which is harmful to the public or to any part thereof in any respect, which distorts representations of the national life, literature, manners and customs of this country or disturbs public peace or impairs friendly relations with foreign nations."

Authority is specified for the committee to require open competition for the rental of films and to prohibit "block booking." Finally, all regulatory authority now exercised by the Federal Trade Commission over the moving picture industry would be transferred to the proposed Motion Picture Commission.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL VOW AMITY AT ELVAS
ELVAS, Portugal (AP)—In this historic citadel town, scenes of many clashes in the past, Spain and Portugal, on Feb. 17, made solemn vows to live in peace forever.

The award of the Order of the Sword and Tower, Portugal's most coveted distinction, coupled with inauguration of an international police station between Elvas in Portugal and Badajoz in Spain, brought thousands of spectators from both sides of the frontier.

Only Japanese Woman Attending Naval Parley



© Sport & General

MADAM TAKARABE
The daughter of Admiral Count Yamamoto and wife of Admiral Takashi Takarabe, Japanese delegate to the London naval conference, who is the only woman to accompany the delegates from Japan, is entirely typical of the women of her country. She says the Japanese women are fully alive to the meanings of peace war and deep in their hearts is the desire for a world of good friendships.

Naval Parley Awaits Return of the French

Conservative Treaty in Event of Dispute Continuing to the Fore

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

LONDON—The five-power naval conference is practically adjourned until the return of the French delegates, although most useful unofficial work is taking place.

When they return they are likely to find a vastly improved atmosphere from which the tensions have disappeared and in which the cordiality of development of a treaty may be accomplished, in the opinion of observers here. Though officially the conference is at a standstill and only private meetings are taking place, many influences are being brought to bear to ameliorate the atmosphere.

The most important, of course, is the growing conviction that Great Britain and the United States are prepared to lead the way in the possible commitment of all nations to confer in the event of a dispute. This second only in importance to the suggested multilateral treaty is the attitude of the Italians, which emerged during an interview at the House of Commons on Feb. 18, between Dine Grant, Ramsay MacDonald and Henry L. Stimson.

The actual text of the Italian memorandum is drawn up on highly conciliatory lines. The word party does not appear in the entire document. Instead Signor Grandi explains that Italy wishes the greatest reduction possible and is prepared to consider the abolition of capital ships and submarines to achieve this end. In short, Italy is willing to accept any method of reduction whatever.

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Wonders of Movie World Brought to Homes of Bulgarian Peasants

American reapers and threshers pass before their eyes; they are shown the best livestock in a dozen countries; they are conducted through ideal farmers' homes, convenient and attractive; they watch babies being bathed, clothed and fed; factory wheels whirl, trains race past them, grand ships sail by and happy youth from neighboring lands appear in native costumes to dance folk dances in village squares. Then follows a short piece of wholesome humor, and the Bulgarian state finishes its entertainment about which the peasants, who file reluctantly, will talk for weeks—the men in the coffee house, and the women sitting in groups on doorsteps spinning wool with nimble fingers.

During the last year the Ministry of Education has shown films to 532,000 people living in 567 villages. This is only the beginning of this activity and it is believed that in conjunction with co-operative societies, country farm agents, teachers, priests and the army, the state moving pictures may become a strong factor in inducing hard-headed villagers to try and better their methods of work and better their ways of living.

ITALY LUMPS BATTLESHIPS AND "SUBS"

Grandi Asks If One Could Be Scrapped, Why Not the Other?

BLOTTERS TAKE UP MEMBERS' ATTENTION

Experts, It Is Said, Doubt the Efficacy of Giant Battleships

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

LONDON—As the conference proceeds I am tempted to think that its best results will be embodied in what I say rather than in what it does. This does not mean that it won't do much. It will. But it seems clearly, and we as onlookers see clearly, that its thinking is far ahead of its practice.

That is all to the good. It is excellent that audacious ideas should be expressed even though they are not acted upon. Progress must first be realized in the realm of ideas. One of the best ideas that has come out of the conference is, that powerful or the arguments against the submarine undoubtedly are, they can be used in a greater or lesser degree against all other warships.

Dino Grandi, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is not altogether a popular person at London. That is in his favor. He blurs out unpleasant thoughts. If it is possible to accuse him occasionally of sitting on the fence after the approved Italian manner, there are times when he displays "black sheep" behavior. He utters what used to be called home truths. For example, he touched a sensitive chord when he bracketed together battleships and submarines. If one should be scrapped why not the other, he asked in effect.

The delegates could only direct their concentrated gazes on their blotting pads. Never has there been a more earnest study of the peculiar and remarkable qualities of blotting paper.

Uses for Blotting Paper
I have frequently noticed at conferences "the tendency of diplomats to become absorbed in blotting paper. Probably that is why blotting paper is put on the table. It is not there to be used. It plots out everything but itself."

During the conference last week the paper was apparently very busy. In newspaper offices it is not employed. They have caught up the Grandi challenge, for it was nothing less, and they ask whether Great Britain and the United States would agree to abolish battleships if France and Japan agreed to scrap submarines. The question can be turned round. Would France and Japan agree to scrap submarines if Great Britain and the United States offered to abolish battleships?

Those who condemn submarines are certainly not obliged to defend battleships. Extremes meet, says the old proverb, and this lumping together of the huge surface ships and the tiny under-water craft is not fantastic. The arguments against battleships are not the same as those against submarines, but they are equally strong. They are assailed inside and outside conference circles as grotesque expressions of doubtful utility and of offensive character. Italy even suggested their existence alone lent some justification to the existence of submarines which might in certain circumstances have more chance of sinking the monstrous constructions with a single blow.

J. A. Spender, one of England's most distinguished publicists, has become skeptical as to whether the really underlying wrong things? This is, of course, considering the matter on the supposition that there will be new wars. Even from the naval viewpoint the efficacy of the battleships is exceedingly doubtful. The Italian admirals doubt it. The French and Italian admirals doubt it. The Japanese admirals doubt it. Admiral Sims remarked that American battleships would be kept in the Mississippi in the event of war, and it will be remembered that with the preoccupation of the British and Germans in the World War was to keep their battleship treasures in cotton wool like priceless jewelry.

As for lay opinion, it would completely ignore measures for reducing, or abolishing battleships with entire complacency. It does not believe in battleships. It follows that at any rate this conference must succeed in deciding that there should be no replacements of existing battleships, whether for the sake of parity or on any other ground at an expenditure of more than \$40,000,000 apiece.

Yes, Signor Grandi made a good point which is repeated everywhere, when he remarked that the abolition of submarines should have as a pendant the abolition of the battleships. One wonders whether the coalition of their blotting pads will convince the delegates of the soundness of his reflections.

OFFICE URGED
FOR EXCHANGING
COLLEGE DATACuba Proposed as Site for
World Clearing House
at Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAVANA, Cuba.—Establishment of an international office for the exchange of information on colleges and universities was proposed Feb. 18, before the first international Congress of Universities by D. L. G. Tribolet, of Miami University.

Havana, Dr. Tribolet said, should be the site of the office which would act as a clearing house for information on college entrance requirements and other data which would stimulate the transfer of students from one college to another.

Speakers at the congress emphasized the conflict between the curricula in the United States and Latin-American schools. Graduates of Latin-American high schools now are required to pass two years in preparatory schools before being permitted to enter college in the United States. Greater standardization of training was proposed as one means of overcoming this difficulty.

Education that will pave the way for a new type of internationalism is one of the basic requirements in the establishment of universal peace, Dr. David Kinley, president of the University of Illinois, told the congress.

This education, Dr. Kinley said, must include the political and social history of nations closely associated with one's own country. It is intended, he added, to provide ground for common action toward the development of common interests, and at the same time to safeguard the individualistic tendencies of the various countries.

"If universal peace ever comes," he continued, "it will come because the common interests of the different nations are paramount to the interests of the nations, and also because the importance of those paramount interests will have led the individual nations to agree to disagree about differences, while acting in concert on the greater interests that are common."

"Whether such a state of affairs will ever come or can be established is, of course, debatable. It is something to be hoped for and to be worked for."

COMING ELECTION
IS BLAMED FOR
TARIFF TENSION

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about business conditions from sources supposed to be close to him. The latest instance of this kind was held to be "extravagant" pronouncement by Julius Barnes, chairman of the National Business Survey Conference.

ments, it is contended, lay the President open to attack by the alert opposition; attacks which he is not in a position to effectively answer without publicly embarrassing personal and official followers.

As between the Senate and the House, another strained situation exists. The Republican leaders of the latter chamber, much perturbed over the dominance in the Senate of the Democratic-Progressive coalition, is uneasy about the tariff bill. The Republican managers of the Senate who were responsible in the first instance for the bitterly opposed general tariff revision measure, would give much to see the Senate defeat the bill.

That is exactly what the Senate is least likely to do, however. It may take another month to pass the measure, but the coalition is determined to send a tariff measure back to the House. To fail to do so, would be a smashing political blunder and one that they are determined not to commit.

Uncertain of Majority

So House Republican leaders, deeply apprehensive of coming developments on the tariff issue, would like to see the bill blasted in the Senate. They know full well that the real fighting over the measure will take place when the issue becomes one between the two branches of the chamber. Being uncertain how long their majority will stand up against election circumstances, they possess not the confidence of the Senate coalition, and so enter a contest with the latter threatened with insurrection in their ranks.

This alarm among the Republican leaders of the House explains the persistence and insistence of their accusations against the Senate of "not doing business." The Senate, that is the control majority of the chamber, just as heiligerly returns the charge, pointing out that it convenes daily at 11 a. m., an hour before the House, and remains at work past 5 p. m., and, finally, that if the Republican leaders of the House had abided by the President's admonition for a "limited" tariff revision, the issue would have been disposed of months ago.

This "you-are-I'm-not" exchange between the two chambers is really "old stuff." It first manifested itself in the fall of 1929 shortly after the Senate began its consideration of the tariff bill. As soon as the coalition demonstrated that it controlled the chamber and proposed completely rewriting the measure, the charge of "delay" began to emanate from conservative Republican leaders who wanted to put through a general duty increase act.

Insurgent and Democratic leaders, being just as competent political fencers, returned the attack and the debate was dropped. Its renewal by the House leaders with the return of President Hoover from his week's fishing jaunt off the coast of Florida, attests the growing tension over the tariff issue, the coming elections and party affairs in general that is developing.

WASHINGTON (AP)—After increasing the tariff on zinc and refusing to levy an import tax on silver, now on the free list, the Senate returned Feb. 18 to the heart of the tariff bill—the agriculture schedule—and voted increase in duties on live cat-

Cut Off From Intercourse With World



Map Shows Isolated Position of Barga, Beyond the Great Khingan Range at the Western End of Manchuria, Which is Reported to Have Recently Declared Its Independence.

ties above those carried in the Hawley-Smoot measure.

Eastern and southern Democrats clashed heatedly over the proposed higher cattle levies, but the final roll call revealed the overwhelming sentiment of both parties for higher protection on farm products. The vote was 72 to 4 for the increases, those in opposition being Royal S. Copeland and R. F. Wagner, Senators from New York; W. J. Harris, Senator from Georgia; and D. I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, all Democrats.

The new cattle rates, as approved, were 2½ cents a pound on cattle weighing under 700 pounds and 3 cents a pound for those weighing 700 pounds and over. Present duties are 1½ cents on cattle weighing under 1050 pounds, and 2 cents on those weighing 1050 pounds and over. The House and Senate finance committee bills had made the dividing line 800 pounds and raised existing levies ½ a cent.

R. C. Patterson (R.), Senator from Missouri, was successful in having approved an amendment to levy a flat rate of 1½ cents a pound on the zinc content of all ores, except pyrites containing not more than 3 per cent zinc. At present zinc ores containing less than 10 per cent zinc are admitted free and ores with a zinc content of 10 per cent or over carry duties ranging from ½ to 1½ cents a pound.

A proposal by Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, to levy a duty of 30 cents an ounce on silver, now free of duty, was lost, 36 to 32. Mr. Pittman served notice he would ask a separate vote on his amendment when the bill reaches the Senate from the Committee of the Whole.

SCOTLAND PLANS NEW ROADS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A scheme of road construction and improvement, to be carried out over a period of five years, has been prepared for West Perthshire. Work has started on the new road between Llanfairfechan and Penmaenmawr, North Wales, which will cost £200,000.

BARGA REMAINS
MYSTERY STATE
OF FAR EAST

(Continued from Page 1)

against the pillage of the soldiery, remained in the country.

From the welter of conflicting reports which come from refugees and others, it is becoming more and more apparent that a new government is making its appearance in Barga. The district has twice previously revolted against Chinese rule. The latest uprising, in 1922, was headed by a talented young Mongol, Kuo Tung Pu. After his capitulation to the Chinese he became a political power in the district without holding office.

A year ago he went to Mukden to take up the matter of the political status of the Mongolians under Chinese authority. He is now a political prisoner in Mukden. But he is the actual leader of the "Young Mongols," though the revolt has apparently been carried on without his assistance. It is assumed here that the present Mongol revolt has been inspired from a different source than the earlier struggles for independence, and that source, they claim is Soviet Russia.

It is alleged, therefore, that while the Soviet representatives have been patient in their settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute, that while they have been ready to make concessions over managements and departments, they have been quietly at work cutting away from China this rich district in Manchuria.

The chief value of the district is its grazing land. Stock raising is its chief industry. There are, however, coal mines at Chalainor and fisheries farther south. The City of Hailar is also a valuable trading center and acts as a clearing station for Mongolian and Siberian furs. The Chinese Eastern Railway has also given employment to numerous non-Chinese residents, most of whom are Russians. Japan, also, has an economic

interest at stake in a large timber concession on the western slope of the Khingans at Ercta. This concession is worth more than \$1,000,000 and is Japan's chief economic outpost in northwest Manchuria. At the present time the concession is being used as a refuge for 600 Russians and Chinese who were made homeless by the rout of the Chinese army.

Denies Occupation

To Russia the district is doubly important because of its contiguity to Outer Mongolia, which is virtually a Soviet dependency. Under the joint Mongol-Chinese rule which has obtained for the last seven years, the Mongolian commissioner has been a native of Outer Mongolia. The geographical characteristics of the territory identify it with Mongolia rather than with China, and this fact has not been overlooked by the Russians.

The Moscow government, however, has repeatedly denied that Soviet troops occupied the territory. Manchul and Chalainor were captured in swift raids, and the Chinese retreated to the shelter of the Khingans. This was a retreat in name only, since the army was disbanded, and the officers had fled before the soldiers knew that the district was to be abandoned. The cities along the railway line were looted and burned by the Chinese soldiers before there was any evidence that the Soviet army would penetrate the country.

Mukden, on the other hand, insists that Soviet troops completed their invasion. Some sort of communication was established with Siberia. It is unreasonable to believe that the restoration of train and telegraph service in the direction of Russia was the unaided work of a new Mongol government, so the theory of Soviet influence gains weight.

At the present time China is endeavoring to take a place among the powers as a united nation. Civil war is minimized. Observation and correspondence from without are discouraged. If the establishment of an independent republic of Barga, with or without Soviet influence, is the first step, as many persons believe, in the dissolution of China, and the break-up of the present regime into a group of five or six feudal states, the Chinese might have every reason to prevent the knowledge of such an event from coming to the light.

WELCOME, HOOVER DEMOCRATS!

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Thomas Henderson, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, issued a statement Feb. 18 in which he said that "Hoover Democrats" will be welcomed back into the party fold and will be permitted to participate in the forthcoming August primaries. Tennessee went for Hoover in the last presidential election.

NATIONS FIND
OBSTACLES TO
TARIFF TRUCESeveral Speakers at Geneva
Present Objections to
Proposed Accord

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Speeches from delegates from Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Spain and Italy do not suggest that a conference for a tariff truce is likely to reach any agreement. Declarations of the policy of these governments is reminiscent of the discussions of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission when countries prepared to disarm were met with the opposition of a powerful group unwilling to reduce their armaments.

The fall of the French Government will prevent the French delegation from stating its case for the moment. Pierre Etienne Flandin, Minister of Commerce, the chief delegate, having returned to Paris. It is not even known whether he will retain his present post, but in any event it is not supposed the policy of France will be altered, for it is largely influenced by opposition of leaders in industry and agriculture to the general trend of Aristide Briand's program for international co-operation in the economic sphere which presupposes lower tariffs.

It is true that Dr. Frantisek Matousek, Czechoslovak delegate, declared his Government welcomed the scheme of a tariff truce, but he brought forward so many objections from the viewpoint of Czech agriculture and the difficulty of stabilizing tariffs even for a short time in the case of smaller nations that his speech was in effect hostile to the object of the conference.

Virgil Madgearu, Rumanian delegate, used much the same arguments regarding the difficult situation in agriculture in his country and pointed out there had been such a rate of increase in tariffs since the proposal of a truce has been made that it would be most unfair to ask countries which had not increased tariffs in this interval to stabilize at the present level even for a short time.

Giuseppe Bottai, the Italian delegate, adopted a more outspoken line against the whole object of the conference, describing it as both premature and impracticable. His view was essentially that such a truce should be universal and the absence of the United States and cer-

tain South American states from the conference has considered a fatal objection. The attitude of Pablo de Garmica of Spain, while not unfriendly to the tariff truce, was full of reserve.

Hungary's Teaching
Methods Improved

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The Hungarian Minister of Education, Count Kuno Klebelsberg, is paying a five days' visit here as the guest of the Austrian education authorities. In an interview, Count Klebelsberg declared that co-operation between the education ministers of the different states was one of the most important steps toward better international relations.

As a practical measure toward a closer Austro-Hungarian cultural understanding, he suggested the exchange of students, teachers and professors. Regarding the recent Hungarian educational progress, Count Klebelsberg mentioned the work done in the country districts where schools had been established at the rate of one for every 30 farms.

Special lectures are also given, in which the radio, cinema and gramophone are utilized. Much important work is done, especially in music and art, which is a marked revolution in the pedagogic methods of Hungary.

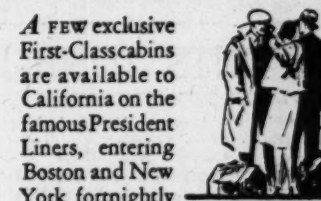
Premier Abandons
Left Wing Party

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Ramsay MacDonald has brought his differences with Left Wing supporters to a head, Feb. 18, by resigning his membership in "ILP" (Independent Labor Party). This body is the parent of the Parliamentary Labor Party, and Mr. MacDonald was one of its founders in 1894, but it has passed under the control of James Maxton and other advanced Socialists, who have become severe critics of the Government's policy.

Mr. MacDonald said in explaining his stand: "In view of what is going on it was impossible for me to keep up my association. The Independent Labor Party has lost both its grip on Socialism and its sense of the meaning of 'comrade.' If the salt has lost its savor it is henceforth good for nothing."

In leaving the Independent Labor Party Mr. MacDonald follows the example already set by Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who left this body in 1927. Mr. MacDonald's action means that he is able to take up an even more independent attitude than they have already adopted. It is not expected, however, they will break away completely.

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Your dealer now has the solution to these problems, however, in his rug department. Ask him today to show you the brilliant lustre finished Anglo Regal and the Anglo Lustre, or the soft shaded Anglo Persian—all faithful reproductions of rare Orientals. Have him lay them on the floor by themselves. If their patterns and rich colorings do not entirely absorb your mind, look for some semblance of seams. Not until you examine the back will you find them, put there by expert hands who have learned the Whittall Seamless Stitch.

The finest of Whittall Rugs are seamed, but with the seamless face made possible by this stitch. Your dealer also carries other less expensive figured Whittall Rugs—the Anglo Asian which is seamless and lustre finished, and the Palmer Wilton. If plain colors in deep, silky floor coverings express your taste, ask for Whittall Mirrasheen.

Write us, or ask your Whittall Dealer for our latest book, "Color Harmony in the Home," by Clare Alden Booth of the Delineator. Mailed free on request.

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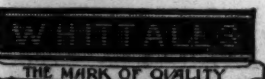
Anglo Persian
Anglo Regal (Lustrated)
Anglo Lustre (Lustrated)
Palmer Wilton

SEAMLESS

Anglo Asian (Lustrated)
Mirrasheen (Lustrated)
Lustre Chelsea
(Lustrated)

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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT...BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

NEW ENGLAND FORGING AHEAD, SAYS SARGENT

Future Assured, Former Attorney-General Tells Traffic Club

An optimistic picture of New England's future was drawn by John G. Sargent, Attorney-General under the Coolidge Administration, speaking at the nineteenth annual dinner of the Traffic Club of New England in Boston. Approximately 1200 persons, including railroad executives from all parts of the United States and Canada, attended.

Mr. Sargent cited the report of a committee of the New England council showing that the number of industrial establishments in New England is steadily increasing. While five industries moved to points outside New England, 20 industries moved from points outside into New England, he said, and the development of new undertakings and acquisition of branch plants and industries from other communities has resulted in a new gain in both number of plants and number of employees, after taking into account those industries which have suspended operations or moved to other sections.

"From time to time," he said, "by reason of changing economic conditions, of growth of population in new areas, of growth of initiative in enterprise in new places, by development of new sources of raw material

and new and less expensive means of transportation of such materials from the source to feasible places for manufacture and distribution; by reason sometimes of failure of established concerns to foresee, grasp and plan to meet and themselves make use of the changing conditions; sometimes by reason of the necessity of doing a part or all of their work elsewhere; sometimes from causes not perhaps clearly understandable, an industry or part of an industry is lost to New England, and the old cry is raised that New England is going backward, will soon cease to be of account in the economic life of the country.

"Those who scatter this propaganda are in the main interested in building up their communities at the expense of this or some other not their own, and these here who listen to and regret and worry over such distant forebodings, either do not take the trouble and make the effort to see the situation as a whole, or they forget the facts when developed by systematic survey."

Other speakers were Charles E. Denney, president of the Erie Railroad, and James Schermerhorn, founder of the Detroit Times. Nathan W. Hawkes, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, presided.

MILK PRODUCTION UP

Average daily milk production per cow for all cows reported by New England dairymen for Feb. 1, 1930, was only 2.1 per cent above the figure for January, 1930, but 8.6 per cent above the average of a year ago and 5.6 per cent above the five-year average of 1924-28. Daily production continued at a record level while prices have declined, according to the New England Crop Reporting Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

FULLER HINTS HE WILL RUN FOR SENATE

'Fully Expect to Be Candidate,' He Replies to Salem Man's Inquiry

SALEM, Mass. (P)—Alvan T. Fuller, former Governor, "fully expects to be a candidate for the United States Senate," he said in a telegram received by Joseph L. Simon, chairman of the Salem Republican city committee. The message was in answer to Mr. Simon's query sent to Mr. Fuller regarding his intentions of becoming a candidate.

The telegram, which came from Florida where Mr. Fuller is staying, gave the first definite answer to a question which has been widely discussed in Massachusetts political circles since the former chief executive left public office. The message read:

"Fully expect to be a candidate for United States Senate and greatly appreciate your promise to be on the band wagon. From appearances it is going to be some band wagon. Thanks."

Alvan T. Fuller. Mr. Simon sent a telegram to Mr. Fuller asking him if he was going to be a candidate. His message read: "Are you going to be a candidate for the United States Senate as I want to be one of the first on your band wagon. If not, could you support the Hon. A. Platt Andrew?"

Mr. Andrew of Gloucester, is Congressman from the sixth district. The statement of the former Gov-

ernor was regarded here as a formal announcement of his candidacy. Two others have already signified their intentions of seeking the office as successor to Frederick H. Gillett, who has announced his intention of retiring from public life. They are William M. Butler, former Senator, who was chairman of the Republican National Committee during the second Coolidge Administration, and Eben S. Draper of Hopkinton, former State senator.

Connecticut Spends \$117,600,000 on Cars

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HARTFORD, Conn.—It cost Connecticut motorists more than \$128,100,000 to operate their cars in 1929, according to the estimate of the Connecticut State Department of Motor Vehicles. This operation bill exceeded by \$8,500,000 the assessed valuation of all motorcars in the State, which totals \$117,600,000. Each motor vehicle in the State, according to these figures, required an average expenditure of \$360 for its operation, and the average figure placed on automobiles by town assessors was \$336.

Maintenance expenses accounted for an average expenditure of \$190 on each vehicle. The total for this portion of the expense bill was set at approximately \$66,500,000. Practically \$7,000,000 was spent for gasoline, with \$4,105,000 more paid as the state gasoline tax. The State Motor Vehicle Department received \$7,992,000 for registration and operating license fees, permits, and fines.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Fair and continued warm tonight and Thursday; moderate southwest wind; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 36.

Southern New England: Fair tonight; warmer in Connecticut and western Massachusetts; Thursday partly cloudy; warmer on south coast; strong southwest wind.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly colder Thursday in the interior; fresh, possibly strong southwest wind.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 38
Atlantic City 38
Boston 38
Buffalo 40
Calgary 30
Chicago 44
Cincinnati 40
Cleveland 40
Denver 36
Detroit 36
Evanston 36
Houston 42
Jacksonville 60
Kansas City 36

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 4:15 p. m.
Thursday, 4:33 a. m.
Height of tides, 8.7 feet, 9.3 feet.
Light at vehicles at 5:51 p. m.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL GETS FLAG

A Massachusetts state flag was presented to officers and men of the Massachusetts Nautical School by Gov. Frank G. Allen Feb. 18 in the Hall of Flags, Captain Armistead Rust, commander, received the flag, which was presented to the school in behalf of the alumni. A detachment of cadets attending the nautical training ship attended the ceremonies.

YOUTH CRUSADE LEADER SOUNDS CALL FOR PEACE

Dr. Poling Says Faith Will Answer Fears of Nations

Youth should organize and work for peace, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, leader of the Youth Crusade, told an audience of young people that crowded Park Street Church Feb. 18. "Fears That Fight the Peace," was the title of Dr. Poling's address. "There is one answer to the fears, and that is faith," he said, after telling of his experiences abroad, which convinced him that fear of aggression by other nations was the source of unwillingness to disarm.

Speaking of the London Naval Conference, Dr. Poling said, "One great gain is already in evidence—the recognition, particularly by Great Britain and the United States, that to have peace we must make sacrifices; that peace must be won, even as war was won—by giving and being willing to give again and again. We never shall have peace until we are willing to organize and march for it, as we do for war."

Differences about details of disarmament were said by Dr. Poling to obscure the real benefit which would come to the whole world through peace. He declared that, while he could not go to extremes on the subject, he felt there was a large role for youth to play in educating the world for peace.

Plans for a mass meeting in Boston Garden in the interest of law enforcement were initiated by the extension of invitations to ministers and laymen of Greater Boston to meet in Park Street Church and formulate lines of procedure. Five hundred ministers are to be asked to take part in the meeting, according to Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Church, who told of the proposal at a Youth Crusade meeting Feb. 17.

MAINE GROUPS ASKED TO PROMOTE LITERACY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AUGUSTA, Me.—The Maine Illiteracy Committee, appointed by Gov. William T. Gardner to co-operate with the National Illiteracy Committee, is to enlist the assistance of all organizations which are willing to help in interesting illiterate persons to learn to read and write.

The committee plans to have the instruction carried on under the public school system in a manner similar to regular evening school work.

UNIVERSITY CLUB OF BOSTON ELECTS

Walter Humphreys, secretary and a life member of the Corporation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and secretary-treasurer of the American Association of Wool Manufacturers, has been elected president of the University Club of Boston.

Mr. Humphreys was graduated from Technology in 1897, and shortly after his graduation he was appointed registrar of the institute, a post which he held for 20 years. As president of the University Club, Mr. Humphreys succeeds Nath W. Emerson, vice-president of Batten, Barlow, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.

MISS CROFT HEADS 'FOUNDERS' SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HARTFORD, Conn.—At the annual meeting of Connecticut Chapter, Daughters of the Founders and Patriots of America, held here, Miss Florence S. M. Croft of this city was elected president of the society.

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What's Right With America? Link of Railway and Airplane Services

Carriers Learned Costly Lesson by First Ignoring Advent of Motorcoach—De Luxe Flying Craft Used for Publicity in Rail Terminal

IX—PROGRESS OF AVIATION

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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An enormous, but clean, railway station. No crowds. As passengers arrive they enter the huge central hall, in which are shops of all kinds. They are conducted by the redcaps to a gateway; there the train they are to take is waiting. Or they are shown to an elevator which descends to the platform under the ground. There is no bustle, no clangorousness, no dirt. Everybody moves quietly, surely, pleasantly.

But what I am especially interested in is the giant airplane of steel which is suspended from the roof. I am invited to inspect it. One plane is very like another, but this plane is beautifully furnished, with its shaded lamps, its rugs, its panels, its sliding windows; it has a kitchenette; there is plenty of space between the chairs; besides the steering wheels, the pilots look after no end of dials and buttons and switches.

It was a transcontinental airplane. Certainly it appeared remarkably stanch and gave a feeling of security. The United States can now be crossed in two days by a combination of railroad and airway traveling.

That America should have made great strides in the development and utilization of the airplane did not surprise me. Was I not in the land of Colonel Lindbergh? Had I not heard every morning, as I sat in my Boston office, the airplane which flies daily to New York humming overhead? But what was astonishing was to find an airplane exhibited under the high vaults of one of New York's central railway stations where it must be seen by hundreds of thousands of passengers.

Railways Turn Altruistic

What was the meaning of this? Are the railway directors so altruistic that they wish to encourage the new means of locomotion, to their own detriment? If I were a substantial shareholder I should be inclined to get up in the shareholders' meeting and ask pertinent questions. Are not the train and the airplane rivals? Has not the train already suffered sufficiently from the motorcar? Are not the railway companies protesting against the extension of waterways, especially in the region of the Mississippi? Then why give this free publicity to another competitor?

My companion explained: "The railways were rather badly hit by the growth of the motorcoach, which they had ignored. They do not intend to ignore the airplane. They want to effect a co-operation of train and plane."

"But what about the motorcoaches?" I questioned.

"Well, you see," he replied, "these road buses are a convenient method of transport, especially for those who do not mind taking more time provided they are asked to pay less."

"Then are the motorcoaches," I said, "the poor man's vehicle? I had often wondered why I never encountered poor people on the trains. In Europe there are three classes, and the first-class carriages in the trains usually cost about twice as much as the third class, and are far more comfortable. But America, it is said, has no classes. Yet it is hard to believe that the millionaire and the city clerk travel together in precisely the same way."

All Travel in Comfort

"There are no poor in America," said my companion gravely. I suppose I must have lifted incredulous eyebrows, for he immediately corrected himself: "Of course there is a certain amount of poverty, but I mean that most people who have occasion to travel can manage to raise the necessary sum of money to travel in comfort. There is on the trains no obvious segregation of classes as in Europe, but there are trains in which there are what are called day coaches. And then the millionaire can, if he wishes, obtain privacy by taking a section. In point of fact he usually prefers to travel like everybody else."

"And the motorcoaches?" I asked. "The motorcoaches have become very popular. They are a real rival to the trains. You can cover immense distances in them. They are well-appointed and smooth-running. But they have their limitations. There is a lack of space. You must sit in your seat practically immobile for hour after hour. The speed over the roads is naturally very much below the speed of the trains. But, on the other hand, the fare is short. Now when the motorcoaches began to operate the railway corporations refused to take them seriously. They were wrong. The motorcoach has become exceedingly popular. It plies in all directions and over all distances. Road traction, too."

"But this takes us far away from the airplane hanging in the station hall," I reminded my interlocutor.

Shortener of Distances

"Not so far away," he replied. "My point is that the railroad directors, remembering their mistake, appear inclined to work in conjunction with the airplane directors. They have become alive to the possibilities of progress. In my opinion the chief utility of the airplane is to shorten distances, to bring nearer the towns which are now separated from each other by days of traveling. I do not say that the airplane will not be adopted between towns which are, say, five train hours apart; but it will be particularly adopted between towns which are nearly five train days apart. If the five days can be cut to two . . ."

"Then the railroad directors are preparing to surrender without a struggle?"

"Not at all; there can be no question of their surrender. The train will always have its place in the scheme of locomotion. But some of the railroad corporations are sufficiently sensible to realize that their business is not to run trains for the sake of running trains. Their business

is to serve the public in the most efficient way.

"Now they have worked out a plan by which the continent can be crossed in 48 hours by a combination of plane and train. It is far better, from their point of view, that without abandoning the train they should add the plane to their resources. Few people would wish to remain continuously in the air from coast to coast. But many people would like to fly a good part of the day, and so save time, and to sleep in the train at night, and so be comfortable, and then to fly again.

One Helps the Other

"I believe that at present the actual ratio of plane and train distances from coast to coast is about two to one. So the plane comes into its own, and the train loses no more than is inevitable; and the two are working in conjunction."

"Will such an arrangement be generalized?" I asked.

"That is for the future to decide. The generalization of such a practice will not be immediate, but since the way has been pointed out, apparently with success, it will be followed. There is a certain elasticity and adaptability to circumstances in the American business mentality. The railway system has been perfected, but wherever it is shown that it can be superseded, then railway men themselves may help to supersede it.

"The problem is a practical one, but it may be taken for granted that the business conception will not be to defend jealously one method of locomotion against another; the business conception will be to move as occasion warrants. It will not be a case of train versus plane, but plane plus train. The transition period has already begun and it has begun auspiciously."

There can be no doubt that aviation in America has since the war made the most impressive advance. There are lines operating from many points, and the whole of the United States is covered by a network of regular air services.

Suburbs Become Urban

This will undoubtedly help to bring the various states, some of them separated from each other not only by space but by divergencies of character, of thought, of interests, much more into harmony than they have ever been before.

San Francisco may well become, in a more vital sense than when the phrase was first uttered, a suburb of the eastern towns—perhaps I should say that the eastern towns will become suburbs of San Francisco. Santa Fe and Detroit will not feel themselves so alien. Arkansas and Pennsylvania will not regard each other with a sort of hostility.

There is also the international aspect of aviation. Somewhere I have read that the United States is already in communication by airplane services with no fewer than 22 countries. I should be hard put to it to enumerate even 10 out of the 22 countries; but I do not doubt that the statement is correct. I am ready to assume that there exist 22 countries within flying distance of the United States; and if it be so, Pan-Americanism enters on a new phase.

Business Reported on Way to Normal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Detailed reports from all parts of the United States reaching headquarters of the National Business Survey Conference are so encouraging, Julius H. Barnes, chairman, announces that danger of a long depression appears fairly over, three months having absorbed the shock of the deflation in security prices.

"Business," he says, "is on the up grade and we are rapidly approaching the time for the ordinary revival of outdoor work, which will further accelerate progress. Business reviews, economists and business leaders are speaking with confidence and on a growing record of business recovery. Careful planning and co-operation can improve buying power still further and can help to relieve individual hardship."

"At least 44,000,000 persons are gainfully employed, which is 10,000,000 more than were at work in 1921. This in itself helps to explain the checking of this business recession in so short a time, because these 10,000,000 additional workers, earning higher income than was possible in earlier years, themselves furnish a buying power which keeps fellow workers employed and factories running to serve their needs."

AMERICAN TESTS FRENCH RENT LAW

PARIS (AP)—The French rent court Feb. 18 held that citizens of other nations are not entitled to the same protection as the French under the rent laws.

The court made its decision in denying Paul Rockwell's suit to get possession of a house he bought six years ago. The tenant, whose lease had expired, refused to vacate, asserting that a Frenchman could not be ousted by a foreigner.

This was the fourth time the suit had been tried in six years. Rockwell losing each time, but renewing his plea that Americans were guaranteed equal treatment with the French under the Franco-American convention of 1853.

His latest suit, the first brought by an American before the newly instituted rent court, was filed after Aristide Briand, as Premier, had issued a circular last July contending that the courts should recognize that and similar treaties with other countries. Rockwell's case, which the American Embassy is watching, will be appealed.

TRUST SERVICE

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17 COURT STREET

Successful handling of property for others requires complete and sympathetic understanding of the requirements and wishes of those for whom it is managed. Through the merger of Old Colony Trust Company and The First National Bank of Boston, the combined trusts administered aggregate 2,317 individual accounts, or a total of over \$310,000,000, and as agent 1,216 additional accounts carried at over \$600,000,000. These accounts require varying methods of management and treatment. To do this necessitates a large and experienced staff which appreciates the value of mutual understanding between this institution and those who turn to it for assistance or protection.

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MISS MAGNUS
JUNIOR WINNER

Takes United States Women's Fencing Title After a Fencible

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Miss Joy Magnus, of the Salle De Vince, won her way into the select circle of senior women fencers early this morning, as the winner of the United States Junior fencers championship, of the Amateur Fencers League, held at the Fencers Club of New York. A fellow student of the Vassar School, Miss Magnus, who was second, while Miss Julia Jones of New York University was third. The other finalist was Miss Marion Willard of the home club.

The first three places required a fencible to decide the positions, as all three had for first place with two victories each. Miss Magnus followed by Miss Jones, who won the second place, and the latter took the next two encounters and won the bout, tying the score, and the fencible followed, with Miss Magnus winning both from both the others, while Miss Jones got the final touch from Miss Jones.

Thirty candidates presented themselves and were first divided into six strips, with two survivors from each entering the semifinals, and two from the two semifinals strips reaching the finals. The first strips were as follows: Strip 1—Miss Hazel Solomon, Bryn Mawr College; Miss Alma Ledig, Philadelphia Fencers Club; Miss Julia Jones, New York University; Miss Maxwell Magnus, Salle De Vince; Mrs. Orlie Ely, New York Turn Verein; Miss Jones won four bouts, while Mrs. Magnus won two, on 12 touches to 15, over Miss Ledig.

Strip 2—Miss Anna G. Parkhurst, Bryn Mawr College; Miss Louise L. Ninnickson, Sword Club of Philadelphia; Miss Margaret C. Sheehan, Manchester, N. H.; Miss M. Duncan, New York Fencers Club; Miss Joy Magnus, Salle De Vince; Miss Magnus, Miss Parkhurst and Mrs. Duncan all tied in bouts, but the first two qualified with 10 and 12 touches to 16 for Mrs. Duncan.

Strip 3—Miss Edith Watts, Bryn Mawr College; Miss Virginia McCall, Sword Club of Philadelphia; Miss A. M. Jones, New York University; Mrs. Charlotte Matthews, New York Turn Verein; Miss Theresa Thorne, unattached; Miss Jones won all four, with Miss Watts second, 3-1.

Strip 4—Miss Nina Cone, Bryn Mawr College; Miss Dorothy Farrer, New York University; Miss Dorothy Locke, Salle De Vince; Mrs. Robert B. Twining, Sword Club of Philadelphia; Miss Elsie Muecke, New York Turn Verein; Miss Muecke won all four of her bouts, with Miss Locke second, 2-1.

Strip 5—Miss Monica Brice, Bryn Mawr College; Miss Nina Guggolz, Salle De Vince; Miss Ruth Brylawski, Sword Club of Philadelphia; Miss Joan G. Higgins, New York Fencers Club; Miss Mollie Burns, Washington Square Fencers, Miss Guggolz and Miss Burns were the qualifiers, with scores of 3-1 each.

Strip 6—Miss Lucy Weston Swift, Bryn Mawr College; Miss Virginia Marks, Salle De Vince; Miss Helen Willie, Sword Club of Philadelphia; Miss Marion Willard, New York Fencers Club; Miss Wheeler, Salle De Vince; Miss Wheeler had clean score of four, with Miss Willard the other qualifier, with 3-1.

Miss Julia Jones, with 5-0, and Miss Magnus, 4-1, were the finalists from the first semifinal strip, eliminating Miss Watts, Miss Muecke, Miss Wheeler, and Miss Guggolz. In the second the results were equally decisive with Miss Locke having the clean score of 4-0, while Miss Willard lost, only to Miss Locke.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S JUNIOR FOILS CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round.

Miss Joy Magnus, Salle De Vince, defeated Miss Locke, 5-4, and Miss Willard, 5-3.

Miss Dorothy Locke, Salle De Vince, defeated Miss Willard, 5-3, and Miss Jones, 5-1.

Miss Julia Jones, New York University, defeated Miss Willard, 5-2, and Miss Magnus, 5-2.

Miss Marion Willard, Fencers Club, last three bouts.

Miss Magnus defeated Miss Locke, 5-3, and Miss Jones, 5-4.

Miss Locke defeated Miss Jones, 5-4.

MCGILL LEADING
IN WINTER SPORTS

University of New Hampshire Second With 13 Points

MONTREAL, Que. (P)—McGill University's team in the Intercollegiate Winter Sports Union meet with 18 points to their credit, took a lead in Tuesday's events with the University of New Hampshire second with 13 points. Dartmouth was in third position.

The seven-mile cross-country ski race was won by McGill Tuesday morning while John Goodman, of Bryce Grayson-Bell, who won the morning event came second to E. O. Pedersen of New Hampshire, in the Varsity ski race in the afternoon. Pedersen also won the Slalom race in the afternoon, but McGill piled up points by taking second, third and fourth places. The summary:

DOWNHILL SKI RACE
4m. 25s.
1—E. O. Pedersen, New Hampshire.
2—Bryce Grayson-Bell, McGill, 4m. 27s.
3—R. O. Baumrucker, Dartmouth, 4m. 35s.

SLALOM RACE
1—E. O. Pedersen, New Hampshire.
2—George Sumner, McGill, 50.4.
3—George Jost, McGill, 59.1.

Figure Skating—Won by L. Wakefield, Dartmouth; Hamilton Bolton, McGill; George Jost, McGill; third, G. S. Collins, Dartmouth, fourth.

JONES PLANS BUSY
PROGRAM FOR YEAR

ATLANTA, Ga. (P)—Robert T. Jones Jr., national open golf champion, left here Tuesday night by train for Savannah, Ga., where on Thursday he will begin his extensive 1930 campaign in the three-day 72-hole open tournament.

His open champion will be playing in his first tournament since the national amateur championship in California last September, when he finished second to Walter Hagen, the little known golfer from Omaha. Jones has planned a strenuous campaign for this year. His tentative plans include the Walker Cup matches as captain of the American team, the British open and amateur tournaments.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS
Oregon 29, Idaho 25.
Oregon State 29, Wash. State 27.
Kansas 32, Kansas State 17.
Notre Dame 29, Mich. State 17.
Pittsburgh 38, Wash. & Jeff. 30.
Delaware 24, Drexel 17.
St. Joseph's 32, Princeton 17.
Haverford 34, Stevens 28.
Vassar 28, Princeton 17.
Detroit 23, Loyola 20.
Monmouth 31, Illinois Col. 16.
St. John's 38, Hamilton 34.
St. Olaf 40, Macalester 30.
St. John's 38, Hamilton 34.
St. Olaf 40, Macalester 30.

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St. Olaf 40, Macalester 30.
St. John's 38, Hamilton 34.
St. Olaf 40, Macalester 30.

THREE MORE RED SOX SIGN
Signed contracts for the coming season continue to be received at the Fenway Park headquarters of the Boston Americans. Hugh Mason announced this morning that he had in his possession the signed documents of John Rothrock and Joseph J. Cicero, outfielders, and John E. Reeves, an infielder. The former and latter were regulars on the Red Sox last season, while Cicero was a regular in the outfield of the Eastern League. Reeves also sent along a letter with his contract to President A. R. Quinn, stating that he would move to Pensacola from McLean, Va., and arrive with the battery men so as to get in condition before the rest of the team arrives.

MORE BROOKLYN PLAYERS SIGN
NEW YORK (P)—Seven more members of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club have signed their contracts for 1930, bringing the unsigned list down to 15. Adolfo Luque, veteran pitcher, recently returned to Brooklyn by Cincinnati for Douglas L. McWeeny, was the most prominent player to sign. The others were: W. West, J. R. Warner and Luther Roy.

NAVAL ACADEMY CREW ELECTIONS
ANNAPOLIS, Md.—George M. Chambers 30 of Michigan has been elected captain of the 150-pound crew at the United States Naval Academy.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT
Colby 5, Bates 5.

After losing two games midway in the race, Illinois was for a time discounted. It has come back, however, by winning three games in a row. The most important of these was a 20 goal win over Northwestern, when the latter was not at its best. Then there was the victory over Minnesota, and finally the 26 to 16 win against Ohio State.

WISCONSIN AND ILLINOIS met earlier, the game turned into a tight defensive affair, the Badgers winning, 14 to 9. Remembering this, it will be interesting to see what happens.

BOSTON, MASS.
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED

CLAPLAN Florist
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138 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
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KENMORE 5042-5043
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KANSAS CITY BUYS CENTER
KANSAS CITY (P)—William F. Grant, manager of the Kansas City team of the American Hockey Association, announces that he has acquired Patrick Healey, center of the Moose Jaw club of the Saskatchewan League.

CLARK RE-ELECTED
CHICAGO (P)—Sheldon Clark, millionaire sportsman, and vice-president of the Sinclair Oil Corporation, has been re-elected president of the Chicago Stadium Corporation.

Split Pea Soup with Crackers 15c
Roast Loaf of Pork, New Squash, Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 35c
Fried Cape Scallops, Tartar Sauce, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 45c
Fried Veal Steak, Mushroom Sauce, French Fried Potatoes, String Beans, Rolls and Butter 45c
Fresh Native Rhubarb Pie 10c

147 Restaurants in 45 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

PURDUE STILL
UNDEFEATED

Remains in Lead of 'Big Ten' Quintets—McCracken Heads Individuals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Only 18 games remain to be played of the 50-game schedule in the basketball championship race of the Intercollegiate Conference which embraces the 10 largest universities of seven middle western states. Purdue University leading with five victories and still undefeated, faces five more games and all but one of these will be against teams which have followed the suspension of University of Iowa, which is now back in the conference, but not in the campaign.

Six of the 18 remaining games are to be played during the next period of seven days. Purdue is to appear in one of them, visiting University of Minnesota on Saturday. The Badgers have not met the Gophers so far, but the latter will play eight games. It would be a surprise to see them give the victors much difficulty.

Action for the second place team, University of Wisconsin, is welcomed, as the Badgers had done nothing for some time until last week. Coach W. E. Meanwell's quietest has won five games and lost only one. It visits University of Chicago on Saturday and Monday faces University of Illinois at Urbana. The latter entered in a serious one, as the Illini climbed into third place by three recent victories, but the series, Wisconsin will have only two games remaining, it being favored by another of those short schedules, playing 10 games while most of the other play 12.

Another leading candidate, University of Michigan, gets into action again with a way of contests. It has won four games and lost only two. The Wolverines visit Indiana at Bloomington, Ind., on Saturday and then return home to Chicago at Ann Arbor on Tuesday. Coach George F. Veenker's team has been inactive, as far as the Conference is concerned, for several weeks. One other game for the period takes Northwestern University to Illinois on Saturday.

Coach W. L. Lambert, at Purdue, will have to steam his outfit up a bit. The players showed overconfidence in visiting Ohio State last week, and as a result were almost tripped up by one of the three undefeated teams in the league. The Buckeyes carried the Boilermakers into an extra period, but after the latter pulled, C. F. Veenker's Murphy '30, star center, was held to seven points, his low mark for the season; nevertheless he maintained second place. Conference scoring with his total of 69 points. Considering that Purdue had beaten Ohio State, 60 to 14, in a previous encounter, this furnished one of the campaign surprises. It shows that even the best team in the "Big Ten" is not invulnerable. The Badgers, on the other hand, will do well to remember this in going against Minnesota, another tall order, this week-end.

Outside of inaccuracy at hitting the basket, it is hard to tell just what is Minnesota's weakness. They lost 47 to 17 at Northwestern. In the latter the Gophers tried only for short shots, which permitted opponents to mass their defense and embarrass what they tried. E. W. Loose '30 and Harold Schoening '31, left and right forwards, respectively, got their customary handful of points in these games and kept inside of the first 13 in individual scoring. Loose displays a total of 43 points and Schoening 40.

Foster Slips Back
Wisconsin is still depending chiefly upon the scoring ability of H. E. Foster '30, center. The Badgers do not have another representative in high scoring, and Foster declined another notch last week, though he did not slip so far in his own work. He got nine points in the 29 to 22 victory over Northwestern. This brought his total to 61 points, which only earns fourth place. He set the scoring pace of the first part of the season. Foster should be able to provide the winning margin against Chicago on Saturday, but Illinois on Monday may be a different story.

After losing two games midway in the race, Illinois was for a time discounted. It has come back, however, by winning three games in a row. The most important of these was a 20 goal win over Northwestern, when the latter was not at its best. Then there was the victory over Minnesota, and finally the 26 to 16 win against Ohio State.

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FAVORITES WIN
THEIR MATCHES

Muller and Van Gerbig Victorious in Second Round of Squash

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The last two favorites to appear in the United States squash tennis Class B championships Tuesday, Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, and Howell Van Gerbig, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, made their appearances and both won their second round matches, having received byes in the first round. But while Muller, who has been one of the standbys of the Princeton Club, playing regularly on both the Class A and Class B teams, won easily, the Newcomer into the game, the former Princeton star, had one of the closest battles of the tourney. He eliminated Yale Stevens, of the Yale Club, the latter being tied at match point, 14-12, before he could tie the score, force extra points, and finally win the game and match at 15-13.

R. H. Reutter of the Columbia University Club was another seeded player to advance, defeating the veteran J. C. Cameron, of the Shelton Club, 15-10, 15-6. A. S. Kuhn, of the Crescent A. C., another member of the Princeton Club, defeated T. C. de la Motte, 15-10, 15-8.

Between F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, and Hamilton K. Saven, of the Fraternity Club, with the result of a 15-10, 15-7, the Princeton star, Whitehouse, finally won the needed point after more than an hour of play, the score being 15-11, 15-13.

DAVID DIBBLE, Yale Club, defeated W. L. Jones, Crescent A. C., 15-7, 15-7. F. W. H. Westfield, New York A. C., defeated M. H. Westfield, New York A. C., 15-10, 15-13.

J. E. H. H. Westfield, New York A. C., defeated J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills Club, 15-10, 15-8. J. N. Willett, Columbia U. C., defeated J. F. Callanan, Montclair A. C., 15-11, 15-11. F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, defeated H. K. Saven, Fraternity U. C., 15-11, 15-17. F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, defeated A. J. Cameron, Shelton Club, 15-10, 15-8.

Frank Hart, Crescent A. C., defeated Sylvan Friedman, City A. C., 15-5, 15-7. F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, defeated T. H. S. Andrews, Crescent A. C., 15-10, 15-13. J. E. H. H. Westfield, New York A. C., defeated J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills Club, 15-10, 15-8.

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THE JUNIOR BASEBALL HANDBOOK of the American Legion, containing the official rules and guide for the 1930 competitors in their 1930 baseball team is a young man whose name is John J. Evans. Evans, who is a member of the second baseman who has won a uniform with the Chicago Cubs, Philadelphia and various National League clubs, and last season was a coach with the Boston Braves. The veteran's son is described as a "fast-thinking" fielder and a good hitter, and should rise to great heights in the national sport when he is older and has gained the necessary experience.

MANAGER Fredrickson spoke truly when he said that his new recruit left wing, Jarvis, was due for a big year. That was said some months ago when Jarvis hardly had a point to his credit, and now he has scored 11 goals and 6 assists and trails only Darragh, Lowrey and Mike in his own team in scoring.

Commenting upon the refereeing in the Montreal-Boston game, Boston Tuesday, President Charles F. Adams of the Bruins was loud in praise of both Mullins and Shaver, while Dr. W. J. Laflamme, Maroon coach, stated that he had no criticism whatever. Shaver proved his ability in this rugged game and it was only his second in the National Hockey League.

The Bruin right wing, Clapper, added to his lead as goal scorer in the National Hockey League with two goals in Tuesday's game, making his total 25, as against 32 for Shaver. Clapper, who scored one goal on the same night, Frank Boucher continues to hold the lead in the scoring with goals and assists, having a total of 58, while Wetland and W. Cook were tied for second with 22 goals each. Tuesday Wetland scored two assists and W. Cook scored one point and the Boston player 54 points against 53 for Cook.

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COLONEL BLANCHARD
AND H. I. FOSTER WIN

Take Doubles Tennis Title of the Bahamas

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NASSAU, Bahamas (P)—Herbert I. Foster of the Nassau Hunt Club, Long Island, N. Y., and Colonel Blanchard, Boston, Mass., struggled through a hard-fought five-set match, but the latter won the doubles tennis title in the annual championship tournament at Colonial courts here.

Foster and Colonel Blanchard defeated Alexander L. Henderson, Pippen Rock, Long Island, and J. P. Kennedy, New York, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1.

The winners were unable to overcome determined resistance on the part of Henderson and Kennedy until the fifth set, when they came through to win after giving their opponents only one game of the set.

Miss Mary Butterick, Concord, Mass., defeated Miss Katherine Addeley, Nassau Lawn Tennis Club, to win the women's single title. The score was 6-0, 6-1, 6-2.

Henderson won the singles championship earlier in the week, when he defeated George B. Woodward of New York, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

NEW SKI TRAPS ARE USED
ST. LOUIS (P)—A newly installed ski trap at the Pinehurst Golf and Country Club was used on Tuesday for the first time. The trap, which is a special event for men and women, the winner was A. B. McCarty of Philadelphia, who won 19 out of 20 holes.

McCarty was second with 17, Mrs. McCarty had the best score of the two women with 12 holes.

TILDEN AND COEN WIN
NICE, France (P)—Tilden and Coen, United States tennis champion, and his youthful partner, Wilbur F. Coen, defeated Miss Katherine Addeley, France doubles champion Tuesday, defeating Lyttleton Rogers of Ireland and Vernon Coe of England, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

Rogers for the singles title Monday.

THE JUNIOR BASEBALL HANDBOOK of the American Legion, containing the official rules and guide for the 1930 competitors in their 1930 baseball team is a young man whose name is John J. Evans.

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Commenting upon the refereeing in the Montreal-Boston game, Boston Tuesday, President Charles F. Adams of the Bruins was loud in praise of both Mullins and Shaver, while Dr. W. J. Laflamme, Maroon coach, stated that he had no criticism whatever. Shaver proved his ability in this rugged game and it was only his second in the National Hockey League.

The Bruin right wing, Clapper, added to his lead as goal scorer in the National Hockey League with two goals in Tuesday's game, making his total 25, as against 32 for Shaver. Clapper, who scored one goal on the same night, Frank Boucher continues to hold the lead in the scoring with goals and assists, having a total of 58, while Wetland and W. Cook were tied for second with 22 goals each. Tuesday Wetland scored two assists and W. Cook scored one point and the Boston player 54 points against 53 for Cook.

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New of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Once again the pupils of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls have beaten all other girls' schools in the country in the Cambridge Local Examinations. Twenty-eight candidates were entered from the Masonic School and 25 passed, two with honors. The top girl secured eight credits, which exempt her from sitting for matriculation at a university. From the class lists issued by the university it appears that of 1758 girls in England who were entered for the examinations, 1109 succeeded in satisfying the examiners.

The Masonic Nursing Home is well on its way to realize the £250,000 for which an appeal was launched only a few months ago. No fewer than 11,000 jewels have been applied for. At a minimum donation of £10 this means £110,000. Then several single-bedded rooms have been endowed at £1500 each. Over 380 lodges have become patrons and vice-patrons by donations of 150 guineas, respectively, and this number is growing rapidly. Donations are flowing in from all parts. A lodge at Hong Kong notified the secretaries that it intended to name a bed.

Another notable institution is that of the Old Peoples. There are now about 1850 annuitants on the books, who are in receipt of annuities of over £1 a week. The numbers have increased in recent years, so that the institution has to find annually £100,000 over and above its invested capital, and the money is found by voluntary subscriptions, mostly at the annual festival.

Lodges come but lodges do not go. During the last few days the Grand Secretary alone has consecrated no fewer than six new lodges, and as those who afterward are permitted to be consecrated by Provincial Grand Masters and Grand Superintendents all over the country. The utmost care is exercised in the admission of candidates, and the greater the growth, the more vigilant is the watch. In order to limit the numbers in each lodge, many have resorted to the practice of raising the entrance fee and annual subscription. One lodge increased its initiation fee to 50 guineas, whereas 17 years ago it was but 10 guineas. Yet the number of applications in this particular lodge is greater now than it has been during its 60 years' history.

The German Lodge Der Pilger is now in the way of being inaugurated, a lodge of 100 members, and better presentment of the work. This lodge, unlike its companion, Deutschland, which follows a translation into German of the English ritual, follows what is known as the Hamburg working, which is more dramatic than the English.

There was an interesting gathering recently when the Helvetia Lodge, formed entirely of Swiss residents in England, held its third anniversary. As, in former years, the addresses were given in the three languages of Swiss—German, French, and Italian and it was a pleasing feature to see present representatives of all the Anglo-foreign lodges in England—the German, French, Italian, and American. In proposing the toast of the Anglo-foreign lodges, Schneider made a useful suggestion, which, it is hoped, will not fall on stony ground. He said that what is lacking is a freer intercourse among the members of the foreign constitutions. London is full of such brethren, some in relationship with the English Grand Lodge and others. Those brethren, however, have few opportunities of airing their views or getting to learn English traditions and nothing prevents English brethren from meeting as individuals to talk matters over with them and

discuss each point of view, except opportunity. To create this opportunity should be the aim of the Anglo-foreign lodges in London.

Mr. Schneider suggested that each Anglo-foreign lodge should select a small committee of, say, three members. These committees should meet and find ways and means to form an International Masonic Club, whose meetings should be made known by advertisement, so that any brethren coming from where they may, will have an opportunity of meeting brethren under the English Constitution.

The Italian brethren in London have just given a demonstration of their working before the members of the Logic Club, a well-known center of Masonic instruction in London, under the direction of Charles F. Quicke, who happens also to be the representative in England of La Grande Loge Nationale de France, the only Masonic authority in France recognized by the Grand Lodge of England and by several of the Grand Lodges in the United States. It was an intensely interesting demonstration given before a very large number of English and foreign brethren. The ceremony was shortly to be repeated by continuing of a French brethren. In this way links are formed between English and foreign brethren, which it will be difficult to break.

BYRD SHIP REACHES THE BAY OF WHALES

NEW YORK (P)—The New York Times, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and newspapers affiliated with them in publishing reports from Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's antarctic expedition announced Feb. 18 that the expedition's ship, the City of New York, was within sight of the Bay of Whales at midnight, New York time, and was expected to tie up at the barrier near Little America, the Byrd camp, about 3 a. m. Feb. 19.

The camp already has been dismantled and Byrd and his men expect to start on their homeward voyage Feb. 19.

RICH LEDGE OF GOLD REVEALED

BOSTON TO PUT OUT \$41,000,000 IN PUBLIC WORK

\$7,510,000 of This Immediately, Says Curley, to Cut Down Unemployment

A \$41,000,000 public works program including immediate launching of construction costing \$7,510,000 is Boston's answer to official requests for steps to stabilize employment.

Mayor Curley, replying to Governor Allen's state-wide inquiry on municipal construction plans, says that he has made available 90 percent of all funds which he is legally permitted to appropriate and that the major portion of this work will be advertised and contracts awarded in 30 days.

The individual improvements included in the \$7,510,000 total are: sewerage work, \$1,000,000; hospital improvements, \$1,000,000; Charles Street widening, \$1,000,000; Columbus Park and Strandway, \$750,000; Boston sanatorium buildings, \$450,000; ferryboat, \$350,000; fireboat, \$350,000; court house additions, \$450,000; airport improvements, \$450,000; police boat, \$200,000; medical pavilion at City Hospital, \$700,000; branch libraries, \$200,000; memorials, \$65,000; Muddy River and West End improvements, \$60,000; Webster Avenue Playground, \$40,000.

In addition, Mayor Curley has petitioned the Legislature for authority to borrow \$10,000,000 for permanent street construction; \$1,000,000 for Strandway development in

East Boston, and \$2,000,000 for widening and improvement of Summer Street and Dorchester Avenue. A tunnel bridge to East Boston will add \$16,000,000 to these improvements, he adds.

Mayor Curley estimates the number of unemployed in Boston at 70,000, and urges public service corporations, private concerns, and individuals to aid the effort to provide employment.

Carver Links Crime to Dry Act Repeal

Repeal of the Massachusetts "Baby Volstead Act" would increase lawlessness and drinking, by making it easier for bootleggers and proprietors of speakeasies to obtain liquor, Thomas N. Carver, professor of economics at Harvard University, said at a meeting of the Law Enforcement League in Boston.

"The advocates of the proposed repeal are not the kind of men and women who want to see drunkenness increase," Professor Carver said. "They simply have not thought the problem through. If the State relaxes its vigilance there will be more liquor. The price will be lowered in order that the larger supply may be sold."

Leaders of the Constitutional Liberty League and most wet editors declare emphatically that they do not want the repeal. That seems to imply that the abolition of the saloon was a good thing. It was prohibition that abolished the saloon. They ought, therefore, in all honesty, to give prohibition credit for something instead of condemning it absolutely and in unmeasured terms.

"At the present time the rumrunners have to evade both the federal and the state officers. The proposed repeal would make it easier for rumrunners, manufacturers and ultimately for the bootleggers and speakeasies. The proposed repeal is calculated to bring in illegal form, something very much like the saloon."

"The advocates of the proposed repeal are so obsessed with the desire to preserve their own personal liberty that they have not considered the consequences of that kind of personal liberty. But the proposed repeal will not even increase their personal liberty, except their liberty to break the law. It will still be as illegal as it is now to buy and sell liquor. The only difference will be that it will be easier to avoid getting caught."

NEARLY SIX MILLION SET FOR BUILDING BUDGET

At its regular monthly appropriation meeting the executive committee of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company authorized the expenditure of \$5,932,722 for new construction and improvements in plant, necessary to meet the demand for service. Including this authorization, the specific commitment of the company for plant expenditures thus far this year is \$22,720,412.

Appropriations for Greater Boston include approximately \$2,000,000 for the construction of the new telephone building in Bowdoin Square, \$152,181 for central office equipment in the Boston toll office, \$8972 for South Boston; \$30,000 for exchange lines in Waltham and Belmont, \$20,600 for Waltham, \$2885 for Mystic, \$5535 for Jamaica, and \$169,800 for toll lines between Boston, Lynn and Salem.

GROCEER AND FRUITERER J. C. Canmer

Have you tried Campbell's Pepper Pot Soup?

We carry many other well-known brands advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

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C. A. LUND

Jeweler—Watchmaker

We specialize in Modernizing Old Diamond Jewelry

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The Burning Question

Call Orange 119

Highland Coal Co.

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Watchung Title and Mortgage Guaranty Co.

Real Estate Titles Guaranteed. Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage. First Mortgages for Sale in Investors.

Guaranteed Participation Certificate in First Mortgage for sale in multiples of \$100.

498 E. 10th Avenue, New Jersey Telephone Montclair 1550

A Good Reputation

has been justly earned by Norbert Bertl through fair dealing with thousands of satisfied customers for more than half a century.

Diamonds of highest quality

Hundreds of lovely gift selections to suit every purse . . . watches . . . pendants . . . brooches . . . bracelets . . . rings . . . necklaces . . .

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Brilliantly beautiful flawless diamond in an exquisite mounting of pure white gold \$150.00

Other lovely engagement rings. \$35.00 to \$2000.00

Norbert Bertl

Jeweler and Diamond Expert

66 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

A Block Above the Court House

Farm Offers a Good Career Still for Country-Lover, Editor Says

Besides, It Gives a Good Living, Comfortable Home, and a Place Where One Can Be Happy—Despite Unfavorable Conditions Many Farmers Prosper

"Training for a Career" is the working title of a series of articles, of which this is the sixteenth. These articles, each one of which is concerned with a different vocation, are appearing on Wednesdays.

By CLIFFORD V. GREGORY

Editor of the Prairie Farmer

If you are ambitious to become wealthy, you will hardly choose to be a farmer. The rewards in farming are chiefly in other things than money. Yet only a few days ago when I asked a gray-haired farmer if he thought a young man today could do as well on the farm as he had done, he replied: "Certainly, an ambitious young farmer can do as well. I wouldn't be afraid to try it again myself."

If you have courage like that, and love farming, you need not be afraid of life on the farm. The farm will give you a good living and a comfortable home and a place where you can be happy. What more could you buy with \$1,000,000.

So much has been said about the farm problem during the past 10 years, so many times have we heard of the distress of agriculture, that the public, including many of the young folks on the farm, seems to have gained the impression that there is no future on the farm; that the farm is a relic of the past, that it is a thing of the past, that it is a thing of the past.

Farmers Still Make Money

It is true that there is a farm problem; that marketing conditions need to be bettered; that legislative favoritism has benefited certain other groups at the expense of agriculture. Many legislative and economic adjustments are needed, and doubtless will be made in time.

But the encouraging thing is that during all these years of farm depression since the war, a good many farmers have been making money. Electric power lines are being built into the country, and many farm homes have all the modern conveniences of the city. Few farmers have stocks or bonds in their safety deposit boxes. Most of them never will have. There are too many better ways of investing money in the country.

You will find the savings of the real farmer in his fields and fence, in his soil and his buildings and his live stock and, best of all, in his home. And therein lies one of the chief attractions of farm life. What pleasure is there in counting over your bonds or stock certificates, or in the safety of your money in the bank? They are simply pieces of paper, evidences of savings that you have turned over to some smarter man to use.

Great Rewards

But there is real happiness in building up a fine herd of pure-bred live stock, in improving soil and seed until it will produce a bumper crop that makes your heart swell with honest pride, in working and planning with your family to build a home in a place where neighbors are friendly, but not so close that you can look out of your window and see what they are having for dinner.

I have said that the greatest rewards in farming are not financial. Its greatest reward is in the opportunity it gives for family companionship. On the farm, the home and the business are so closely interwoven that one is a part of the other. The children are out in the barns and the fields with father as soon as they can walk—a mutually beneficial companionship that is so difficult to attain in the city. Husband and wife and children work and plan together, and share together the joy of watching their plans unfold. That is something that you cannot buy with money.

It is unnecessary to say these things to folks who love the things of the farm, and I would advise no others to look to farming as a career. The thing that concerns me is that so many bright, young, farm-loving folks have turned their backs on the country because the future of agriculture has been painted in such dark colors. They may work all their lives in occupations they do not love.

I would without hesitation advise

Faith in the Farm

In the field of more formal education there are many excellent high schools and colleges in agriculture. A college course in agriculture, of course, a further asset, though far from being essential. I know many successful farmers who are agricultural college graduates, also a number who are graduates of law and engineering and theological colleges.

Most of these men were fortunate in having parents who could give them a college education. They were wise in taking advantage of the opportunity. My advice to the young man without such advantage is not to spend the four or more years necessary to earn your own way through an agricultural college. You will do better to devote those years to getting started in farming, using every opportunity meanwhile to learn all you can about your chosen calling.

Recently a farm boy asked me whether he had better stay on the farm or take a job in bank at whom to him seemed a very attractive salary. I asked the farm folks who read Prairie Farmer to give me their answer to this boy's problem. Out of more than 800 replies, only 20 advised him to go to work in the bank. That will give you an idea of the faith of farm folks in the future of their own vocation.

NORMAN PROPOSED FOR POST

Edwin G. Norman of Worcester has been named by Governor Allen as a candidate for district attorney

Founded 1875

Louis Harris

MONTCLAIR

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor may share in the great

February Sale of

SILK HOSIERY

at \$1.09 Pair

We will fill mail orders promptly—state color wanted, and size.

Bank by Mail

And allow your money to earn 4% per annum in our Thrift Department

ALL MAIL DEPOSITS PROMPTLY ACKNOWLEDGED

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NO BRANCH STORES

of the middle district. In the event of approval by the Executive Council Mr. Norman will succeed Charles B. Ruge, who resigned, to become an assistant United States Attorney-General.

Better Sales Letter Is Conference Aim

Substitution of the "how much can I get" attitude with the "how much can I give" aspect would do a great deal toward relieving unemployment, said B. J. Sweetland, New York advertising expert, speaking to more than 100 business executives attending the Better Letters Conference, sponsored by the Boston University College of Business Administration, at the University Club.

Nine out of every 10 men seeking employment, Mr. Sweetland stated, are thinking of how much they can do for themselves rather than how much they can do for their employer and the business they seek to enter. He said that better education of the masses would also help to alleviate unemployment. He asserted that he could always use a good copy writer but to find one was a difficulty.

Mr. Sweetland touched upon the "high spots" of sales letter writing. Out of every 20 men claiming to be salesmen, he stated that one actually is a salesman in the highest sense of the word.

John K. Allen, manager of the Financial Advertising Department of The Christian Science Monitor, presided at the morning meeting. Toastmaster at the luncheon was Ralph B. Wilson, vice-president of the Babson Institute, who introduced the speakers, Everett W. Lord, dean of Boston University Business College, and Joseph Toye, editorial writer of the Boston Traveler. The welcoming address was delivered by Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University.

Ware River Case Hearing Is Begun

Claims that the diverting of the water of the Ware River into the Metropolitan reservoir at Clinton, Mass., would affect the sanitation, navigation, water power and farming of the lower Connecticut Valley were brought by Connecticut representatives before Charles W. Bunn, special master appointed to hear evidence in the suit brought by Connecticut to stop the Massachusetts project.

Ernest L. Averill, deputy attorney-general of Connecticut, contended that present plans only half conveyed what Massachusetts intended to do. He also asserted that the term "flood-waters" misrepresented facts because the project, as planned, would divert the regular flow of the river. The present demands made by Massachusetts, if conceded, must inevitably be followed by more, he added, which could not very well be denied.

Frank E. Winsor, chief engineer of the Metropolitan Water Commission, said the engineers are nearly through tunneling from the Wachusett reservoir to Coldbrook, a distance of 13 miles, and that the dam is partly built.

COMMISSION PASSES

CURLEY APPOINTEES

The Civil Service Commission has confirmed Mayor James M. Curley's appointments of Joseph A. Rourke as commissioner of the State Police, and Theodore C. Haffenreffer and John J. Martin as park commissioners. The appointment of Mrs. Helen C. Galvin as city registrar was rejected.

Mayor Curley announces that he has taken action to organize the United States Shipping Board to permit the United States Lines to take over the American Diamond and the American-France steamship lines to allow direct, regular service between Boston and European ports.

WALSH TARIFF STAND

UPHELD BY SHOE MAN

Senator David I. Walsh was defended against a charge of not doing his best to obtain tariff protection for the shoe and leather industry yesterday by Charles H. Jones, speaking for the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Jones said in part: "The National Association is very glad to say that neither the Senate nor the Trade Association has laid down their arms, nor have weakened in the slightest degree in their determination to secure the protection needed by the industry."

RETAIL TRADE BOARD

WILL TEACH FASHION

"Fashion and the Consumer" is the subject of an unusual course to be given under the auspices of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce beginning March 7. The course consists of six meetings, according to Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the board.

The meetings, to be held on Fridays at 7 p. m. in the Jordan Marsh Company Auditorium, are designed to assist sales persons in the large stores.

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Curio Collection of Boston Man Contains Names Noted in History

J. F. B. Litchfield in 50 Years Has Amassed Autographs of Statesmen and Soldiers, Together With a Wealth of Other Interesting Articles

An autographed photograph of William H. Taft, recently resigned Chief Justice of the United States, and a letter from Charles E. Hughes, his successor, are numbered among the collection of letters, autographs and photographs which John Frederick Bates Litchfield, of 94 Huntington Avenue has spent more than 50 years in assembling.

Mr. Litchfield's collection contains a letter from Calvin Coolidge written two days before he left the White House to become a private citizen and one from Herbert Hoover, sent when he was Secretary of Commerce. Another from General Gouraud, successor to Marshal Foch as commander-in-chief of the French Army, stands out in an assortment in which one may read the names of Ambassadors Davies, Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court, Owen D. Young, and Governor Allen of Massachusetts.

Every hobbyist has a motto, and in a pinch it has been well for Mr. Litchfield that his has been "Perseverance wins," for all of his collection has not been easily attained. He started his career in the coin collecting field in 1870. As a member of the Harvard class of 1875, his classmates knew him as a persistent gatherer of old coins. He acquired a complete set of copper cents from 1793 to date, and also proudly displays a spoon presented to him in 1888 made entirely of small foreign coins.

"But I didn't stop with coins," Mr. Litchfield said. "I jumped into the stamp collecting business, then became an antique hunter and later entered upon a campaign for autographs."

Many of the autographs in his possession were sent to him at opportune moments in the careers of the men who signed them. Mr. Taft's autographed photograph was received immediately after his inauguration as President. General Gouraud's letter with his personal card enclosed came only last month. Mr. Litchfield, by the way, shook hands with the General when he was visiting Boston two years ago and spoke a few words of French greeting to him.

"Evidently he thought, because of my fluent French greeting that I knew French well," Mr. Litchfield smiled, "for his entire letter was written in French and I have not yet interpreted it."

A message from Hoover, four days after his inauguration, contained an

expression of appreciation for several memorial stamps sent to the Chief Executive by Mr. Litchfield. Mr. Litchfield has often said that he would have been disappointed if he had not received a letter from him in a letter addressed by Mrs. Holmes.

A mirror, beautifully hand carved, bought by Mr. Litchfield in Scituate more than 60 years ago, came over from England in the John and Mary boat shortly after the first landing of the Pilgrims in 1620, its owner said. A piece of sheathing taken from the same floor in the Lafayette Hotel in Marblehead where Lafayette was to lay the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument; a pair of cuff links made in 1764, and a quartet of hand-made clotheings, picked up in Cumberland, Mass., reputed to be over 100 years old, were shown.

He also produced a sunshade handle of hand-carved ivory discovered in Marblehead, Mass., which, he said, probably came over from China or Japan 150 years ago. He was advised by the Boston Art Museum that it was a valuable bit of property.

Three Large Boston Food Firms Combine

Plans were consummated yesterday which consolidated three New England hotel and institutional food purveyors into one company. The Arthur E. Dorr Company and the William A. Dorr Company will merge their combined businesses with the resources of the Batchelder & Snyder Company in the block now being en-

SEA BRAES MILLS, LTD. Jute Goods DUNDEE Scotland

Spinnings of all descriptions of JUTE YARNS made up in twists, cops, spools or burlies

Greenwood's Commercial College

All commercial subjects; specialist in handwriting, individual instruction to each pupil. Separate room for ladies. Full particulars given on request.

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Seeds from the north give better results. Our "Garden Needs" book will be sent post free to any address.

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BOBBY & CO. (SOUTHPORT)

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FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINENS, SILKS, etc.

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CAPTAIN AND CREW

HOW TURNOVER AND PROFIT ARE INCREASED IN BUSINESS.

Ask for these two folders—they are of particular interest to manufacturers

HERBERT GREAVES Ltd.

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HOULDSWORTH HOUSE HOULDSWORTH STREET MANCHESTER

ROAD REPAIRS COST \$1,195,865

CONCORD, N. H. (The State Highway Department announces that the estimated cost of trunk line maintenance in New Hampshire this year is \$1,195,865. Of this sum the State will pay \$326,770 and the towns will contribute \$869,095. State-aid maintenance will cost approximately \$833,288, the State paying \$228,485 and the towns \$604,803. About 51 miles of concrete road will be built.

Have you seen the 1930 Model? It is more beautiful and better in performance than ever!

Sales & Service Specialists

Francis & Cox

119 Albion Street, LEEDS, England Phone 20294 (5 lines)

"A multitude of spiders is token of moche reyne."

Spiders were weather prophets before Kendall Umbrellas were made.

KENDALL UMBRELLAS ARE MADE IN KENDALL FACTORIES AND SOLD IN KENDALL SHOPS ONLY—EIGHTY OF THEM, ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

Kendall's Umbrellas

To-morrow may be Rainy

KENDALS OF MANCHESTER

REMOVALS & STORAGE

If you value your furniture have it removed by experts.

KENDALS removals are carried out by men experienced in the handling of valuable furniture and under expert

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PETER A. LA...

Money was $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on short bills were $3\frac{1}{4}$ months, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

[illegible]

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Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
2 Aero Sup B.....	12 1/2	12	12
2 Air Inv vto.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
4 Am Inv cvf P.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
1 Alexander Ind.....	24	2 1/2	2 1/2
11 All Am G Corp.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
7 Allegh Gas.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
6 Allied Aviation.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
2 Allied P&L.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
1 Allied P&L.....	82	82	82
7 Am Brit & C.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
2 Am Br Bov Fd.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
18 Am Chain.....	80 1/2	48	50
2 Am Cit P&L.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	44
26 Am C P&L "B".....	22 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2

1	Am Com P "A"	28%	28%	28%
2	Am Com P "B"	27%	27%	27%
3	Am Com P "C"	27%	27%	27%
4	Am Com P "D"	27%	27%	27%
5	Am Com P "E"	27%	27%	27%
6	Am Com P "F"	27%	27%	27%
7	Am Com P "G"	27%	27%	27%
8	Am Com P "H"	27%	27%	27%
9	Am Com P "I"	27%	27%	27%
10	Am Com P "J"	27%	27%	27%
11	Am Com P "K"	27%	27%	27%
12	Am Com P "L"	27%	27%	27%
13	Am Com P "M"	27%	27%	27%
14	Am Com P "N"	27%	27%	27%
15	Am Com P "O"	27%	27%	27%
16	Am Com P "P"	27%	27%	27%
17	Am Com P "Q"	27%	27%	27%
18	Am Com P "R"	27%	27%	27%
19	Am Com P "S"	27%	27%	27%
20	Am Com P "T"	27%	27%	27%
21	Am Com P "U"	27%	27%	27%
22	Am Com P "V"	27%	27%	27%
23	Am Com P "W"	27%	27%	27%
24	Am Com P "X"	27%	27%	27%
25	Am Com P "Y"	27%	27%	27%
26	Am Com P "Z"	27%	27%	27%
27	Am Com P "AA"	27%	27%	27%
28	Am Com P "AB"	27%	27%	27%
29	Am Com P "AC"	27%	27%	27%
30	Am Com P "AD"	27%	27%	27%
31	Am Com P "AE"	27%	27%	27%
32	Am Com P "AF"	27%	27%	27%
33	Am Com P "AG"	27%	27%	27%
34	Am Com P "AH"	27%	27%	27%
35	Am Com P "AI"	27%	27%	27%
36	Am Com P "AJ"	27%	27%	27%
37	Am Com P "AK"	27%	27%	27%
38	Am Com P "AL"	27%	27%	27%
39	Am Com P "AM"	27%	27%	27%
40	Am Com P "AN"	27%	27%	27%
41	Am Com P "AO"	27%	27%	27%
42	Am Com P "AP"	27%	27%	27%
43	Am Com P "AQ"	27%	27%	27%
44	Am Com P "AR"	27%	27%	27%
45	Am Com P "AS"	27%	27%	27%
46	Am Com P "AT"	27%	27%	27%
47	Am Com P "AU"	27%	27%	27%
48	Am Com P "AV"	27%	27%	27%
49	Am Com P "AW"	27%	27%	27%
50	Am Com P "AX"	27%	27%	27%
51	Am Com P "AY"	27%	27%	27%
52	Am Com P "AZ"	27%	27%	27%
53	Am Com P "BA"	27%	27%	27%
54	Am Com P "BB"	27%	27%	27%
55	Am Com P "BC"	27%	27%	27%
56	Am Com P "BD"	27%	27%	27%
57	Am Com P "BE"	27%	27%	27%
58	Am Com P "BF"	27%	27%	27%
59	Am Com P "BG"	27%	27%	27%
60	Am Com P "BH"	27%	27%	27%
61	Am Com P "BI"	27%	27%	27%
62	Am Com P "BJ"	27%	27%	27%
63	Am Com P "BK"	27%	27%	27%
64	Am Com P "BL"	27%	27%	27%
65	Am Com P "BM"	27%	27%	27%
66	Am Com P "BN"	27%	27%	27%
67	Am Com P "BO"	27%	27%	27%
68	Am Com P "BP"	27%	27%	27%
69	Am Com P "BQ"	27%	27%	27%
70	Am Com P "BR"	27%	27%	27%
71	Am Com P "BS"	27%	27%	27%
72	Am Com P "BT"	27%	27%	27%
73	Am Com P "BU"	27%	27%	27%
74	Am Com P "BV"	27%	27%	27%
75	Am Com P "BW"	27%	27%	27%
76	Am Com P "BX"	27%	27%	27%
77	Am Com P "BY"	27%	27%	27%
78	Am Com P "BZ"	27%	27%	27%
79	Am Com P "CA"	27%	27%	27%
80	Am Com P "CB"	27%	27%	27%
81	Am Com P "CC"	27%	27%	27%
82	Am Com P "CD"	27%	27%	27%

1	Am Com P "A"	28%	28%	28%
2	Am Com P "B"	27%	27%	27%
3	Am Com P "C"	27%	27%	27%
4	Am Com P "D"	27%	27%	27%
5	Am Com P "E"	27%	27%	27%
6	Am Com P "F"	27%	27%	27%
7	Am Com P "G"	27%	27%	27%
8	Am Com P "H"	27%	27%	27%
9	Am Com P "I"	27%	27%	27%
10	Am Com P "J"	27%	27%	27%
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12	Am Com P "L"	27%	27%	27%
13	Am Com P "M"	27%	27%	27%
14	Am Com P "N"	27%	27%	27%
15	Am Com P "O"	27%	27%	27%
16	Am Com P "P"	27%	27%	27%
17	Am Com P "Q"	27%	27%	27%
18	Am Com P "R"	27%	27%	27%
19	Am Com P "S"	27%	27%	27%
20	Am Com P "T"	27%	27%	27%
21	Am Com P "U"	27%	27%	27%
22	Am Com P "V"	27%	27%	27%
23	Am Com P "W"	27%	27%	27%
24	Am Com P "X"	27%	27%	27%
25	Am Com P "Y"	27%	27%	27%
26	Am Com P "Z"	27%	27%	27%
27	Am Com P "AA"	27%	27%	27%
28	Am Com P "AB"	27%	27%	27%
29	Am Com P "AC"	27%	27%	27%
30	Am Com P "AD"	27%	27%	27%
31	Am Com P "AE"	27%	27%	27%
32	Am Com P "AF"	27%	27%	27%
33	Am Com P "AG"	27%	27%	27%
34	Am Com P "AH"	27%	27%	27%
35	Am Com P "AI"	27%	27%	27%
36	Am Com P "AJ"	27%	27%	27%
37	Am Com P "AK"	27%	27%	27%
38	Am Com P "AL"	27%	27%	27%
39	Am Com P "AM"	27%	27%	27%
40	Am Com P "AN"	27%	27%	27%
41	Am Com P "AO"	27%	27%	27%
42	Am Com P "AP"	27%	27%	27%
43	Am Com P "AQ"	27%	27%	27%
44	Am Com P "AR"	27%	27%	27%
45	Am Com P "AS"	27%	27%	27%
46	Am Com P "AT"	27%	27%	27%
47	Am Com P "AU"	27%	27%	27%
48	Am Com P "AV"	27%	27%	27%
49	Am Com P "AW"	27%	27%	27%
50	Am Com P "AX"	27%	27%	27%
51	Am Com P "AY"	27%	27%	27%
52	Am Com P "AZ"	27%	27%	27%
53	Am Com P "BA"	27%	27%	27%
54	Am Com P "BB"	27%	27%	27%
55	Am Com P "BC"	27%	27%	27%
56	Am Com P "BD"	27%	27%	27%
57	Am Com P "BE"	27%	27%	27%
58	Am Com P "BF"	27%	27%	27%
59	Am Com P "BG"	27%	27%	27%
60	Am Com P "BH"	27%	27%	27%
61	Am Com P "BI"	27%	27%	27%
62	Am Com P "BJ"	27%	27%	27%
63	Am Com P "BK"	27%	27%	27%
64	Am Com P "BL"	27%	27%	27%
65	Am Com P "BM"	27%	27%	27%
66	Am Com P "BN"	27%	27%	27%
67	Am Com P "BO"	27%	27%	27%
68	Am Com P "BP"	27%	27%	27%
69	Am Com P "BQ"	27%	27%	27%
70	Am Com P "BR"	27%	27%	27%
71	Am Com P "BS"	27%	27%	27%
72	Am Com P "BT"	27%	27%	27%
73	Am Com P "BU"	27%	27%	27%
74	Am Com P "BV"	27%	27%	27%
75	Am Com P "BW"	27%	27%	27%
76	Am Com P "BX"	27%	27%	27%
77	Am Com P "BY"	27%	27%	27%
78	Am Com P "BZ"	27%	27%	27%
79	Am Com P "CA"	27%	27%	27%
80	Am Com P "CB"	27%	27%	27%
81	Am Com P "CC"	27%	27%	27%
82	Am Com P "CD"	27%	27%	27%

38 Ark Nat G A.....	13	12%	12%
44 Asso G&E A.....	437	42%	42%
17 Asso G&E deb rts	54	54	54
1 Associated Rayon.....	54	54	54
1 Rayon.....	54	54	54
2 All Fruit & Sug.....	23	23	23
1 Atlas Plywood.....	23	23	23
1 Atlas Stores.....	23	23	23
2 Aut V M cv pr pt 16	15	15	15
4 Autom M Inst A 11	11	11	11
5 Auvia Secur.....	13	13	13
B			
7 Bahia Corp.....	2	2%	2%
150 Bauman (L).....	80	80	80
1 Blackford.....	18	18	18
51 Blue Ridge.....	11	11	11

13	Blue R cvt pf	40%	40%	40%
14	Blue R cvt pf	40%	40%	40%
15	Brazil Tr cvt (B)	38%	38%	38%
16	Bridgeport Mach	3	2	2
17	Calif Cel	38%	38%	38%
18	Culova Watch pf	38%	38%	38%
19	Burma Ltd	11%	11%	11%
20	Butler Bros	11%	11%	11%
C				
1	Cable R Tube vtc	34%	34%	34%
2	Cambridge	13%	13%	13%
3	CAM Co vtc	26%	26%	26%
4	Canada Fire	26%	26%	26%
21	Canada Marc Wircal's	26%	26%	26%
5	Cand P Ry new	8%	8%	8%
6	Cand P Ry	8%	8%	8%
7	Celanese int pf	82%	82%	82%
8	Cent Pub Serv A	29%	29%	29%
9	Cent Pub Serv B	29%	29%	29%
1125	Cent Pub Serv C	150	150	150
10	Centrifugal Pipe	6	6	6
11	Chem & Ohio	89%	89%	89%
12	Chem & Ohio	89%	89%	89%
13	Chem Serv	88%	88%	88%
14	do pf	88%	88%	88%

7	Clev. Tractor	28	27%	28
4	Colgate Palmolive	59%	58%	58%
2	Colombian Synd.	2%	2%	2%
1	Colon Oil	6%	6%	6%
1	Colt Pat Firearms	27	27	27
40	Comwith Edison	281%	278%	281%
44	Comwith & Co war	5%	5%	5%
11	Comwith & Co pf	99	98%	99
1	Cons. Con. Min.	71%	71%	71%

1 Cons Dairy Prod.	15	15	15
2 Cons G&E Balt.	115	114%	114%
3 Cons G&E Balt rts	4%	4%	4%
3 Cons Gas Util A.	28	27%	27%
1 Cons Instrument..	4%	4%	4%
5 Cons Laundries..	14	13%	14
2 Cord Corp	11%	11%	11%
16 Corroon & Rey..	15%	14%	14%

1	Cosden Oil	60%	60%	60%
13	Creole Pet	5%	5%	5%
1	Cresson Gold	%	%	%
29	Crocker & Wheeler..	28%	27%	27%
69	Crocker & W rts.	3%	2%	3%
1	Crown Cent Pet...	%	%	%
1	Curtiss Flying ...	8	8	8
9	Curtiss Wr war..	2%	2%	2%

D			
2 Darby Pet	8½	8½	8½
2 Daveport Hoary (2) ..	22½	22½	22½
2 Dayton Airplane ..	5½	5½	5½
7 De Forest Radio ..	4½	4	4½
1 Derby Oil	4½	4½	4½
3 Detroit Aircraft ..	6½	6½	6½
150 Dixon Crucible ..	165½	165½	165½
1 Doehler Die-Cast ..	16½	16½	16½

16	Dolores Esper	15%	15%	15%
3	Douglas Aircraft	63%	63%	63%
2	Driver Harris	10%	10%	10%
4	Dubilier Condenser	184%	184%	184%
125	Duke Power (5a)	32%	32%	32%
E				
3	Eastern Gas&Fuel	27%	27%	27%
6	EstatesPowB(1)	27%	27%	27%

5	Eastern Util A...	14%	14%	14%
14	Elster rts	3%	3%	3%
14	Elster Elec	16%	16%	16%
371	ElBnd&Sh(6%F)	102	100%	101%
3	ElBnd&Sharp(F)	105%	105%	105%
23	El Pow Assoc (1)	35%	34	35%
3	El Pow Assoc A(1)	34	31%	34
3	ElPw&Ltr op war.	39%	39%	39%
	Elw&Shr (1A)	27%	26%	27%

8 Electric Shair (18)	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
2 Elec Share pf (6)	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
2 Empire Steel.....	10	10	10
9 EmpPbSerA (1.80)	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
1 EvansWalloLead.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
F			
6 Fabrica Finishing	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
6 FairchildAviationA	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
2 Falcon Lead Min.	1	1	1

8 Fokker Aircraft...	20%	20%	20%
5 Foltis Fischer...	6%	6	6%
8 Ford Motor Ltd...	13%	13%	13%
1 Foremast D pf(1.60)	16%	16%	16%
72 Fourth Nat Inv...	49	45%	47%
40 Fox Theater A...	7%	6%	7%
G			
10 Gen Pak	3%	3%	3%

10 Gen Bk pf (6)...	40%	40%	40%
40 Gen Elec Lrg (½)	11%	1%	11%
1 Gen Fiepf (2½G)	33%	33%	33%
53 Gen G&E A.....	15%	14%	15
2 Gen Gas&El pf....	88%	85	85
2 Gen Realty & Util	12%	12%	12%
1 Gleaner C H N(1)	30	30	30
1 Globe Underwrit..	16%	16%	16%

10 Gold Coin.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
2 Gold Seal Electric	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
52 Golden Cen Min..	41 1/2	39 1/2	41 1/2
16 Golman S (6%F)	38	37 1/2	38
4 Graymur	50	50	50
1 Hambleton ctf's...			
H			
4150 Hartford Elec...	92	90 1/2	92

1 Helena Rubenst...	5%	5%	5%
2 Holinger G M (60)	5%	5%	5%
4 Hudson Bay M&S	13%	13	13
1 Humble O & R...	83	83	83
2 Hydro El Serv...	42%	42%	42%
I			
1 Imp Oil Can new.	23%	23%	23%
2 Ind. Tor Illum.	39%	39	39

9	Indust Fin	217	214	214
1	Insull Util	681	681	681
1	Insurance Sec	174	174	174
1	Intercoast Trade	22	22	22
5	Intercon Petrol	1	7	7
16	Internat Pet	184	177	177
1	Inter Saf Raz B	124	124	124
13	Inter Util B	111	107	111

1 Inter Util war ...	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1 Interns Eq cvt pf..	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
5 Irving Air Chute..	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
4 Ital Superpow A..	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
1 Ital Superp db rts	7	7	7
J			
1 Johnson Motor...	4	0	40
K			

1 Kirby Pet	2	2	2
I.			
1 Lakey Fdy & Mch (1).	9	9	9
2 Land Co Florida ..	2	1 7/8	1 7/8
1 Lefcrt Rity (1.85g)	21	21	21
1 Lefcort Rity pf (3)	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
4 Lehman Corp.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
3 Libby McN & Libby.	20	19 1/2	20

2 Loew's deb rts..	33	32½	33
1 LoneStarGnw (.80)	37½	37½	37½
3 Long is Light (.40)	52½	50	52½
†50 Long is Lt pf (7)	111	111	111
1 Louisiana L&E...	3½	3½	3½
M			
6 MarineMidld (1.30)	44½	43½	44
3 Marine Strm Shoy	14½	14	14½

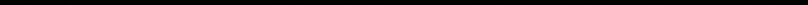
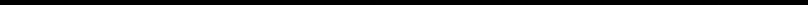
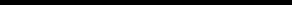
32 Marshall Field's	53%	51%	51%
11 Mavis Bottling Co.	1%	1%	1%
2 Memphis Nat Gas	12%	12%	12%
1 Merts & MSA (1%)	23	23	23
1 Mesabi Iron	2	2	2
1 Metal & Min (1.20)	11%	11%	11%
1 Metro Ch Stores	28	28	28
25 Mexico Ohio Oil	2%	2	2

4 Mid West Ut n..	33%	33%	33%
11 Mo Kans P Line.	23%	23%	23%
2 Miss R F Sub war	21%	20 1/2%	21 1/2%
3 Mtn Prod	8%	8	8
N			
1 Nachman Spring.	21	21	21
2 Nat Amer Co.....	8%	2%	8%
4 Nat Aviation	13%	13 1/2%	13%
	20	20	20

1 Nat	Cont pr.....	30	30	30
1 Nat	Elec Pw A.....	36½	36½	36½
2 Nat	Fam Stores.....	19	18½	19
21 Nat	Investors.....	29½	28½	29½
3 Nat	Steel x-war.....	62½	59½	62½
1 Nat	Sug R NJ (2)	31	31	31
6 Nat	Union Radio	5½	5	5½
3 Nehl	Corp (1.30)	23	23	23
1 Nelson	C (H) (2)	30½	30½	30½

1	Neptune Me A (2)	17	17	17
2	NJ Zinc nw (4g)	83%	83	83
1	New MexA Ld..	4%	4%	4%
3	Newmt Min (4A)..	119	118%	118%
6	Newport Co (A)..	20%	20%	20
4	New OrL Gr Nor..	15	13	15
1	NY Auction (1%)	7	7	7
2	NY Invest (1.20)	27	26%	27

7 NY Rio & Buen A	12%	10%	13%
125 NY T 6% spf (6%)..	116	118	118
10 Niagara H P (.40)	17%	16%	17%



Fashions and Dressmaking

For the Spring of 1930

By ELEN FOSTER

THE world is so full of a number of things—feminine things—at the moment that it is difficult to know just where to begin one's report of the fashions which are being shown for the coming spring and summer. Perhaps it would be best to start with the "fundamentals"—the all-important questions of the length of the skirt, the height of the waistline and the general form of the silhouette.

In regard to the first—the length of the skirt—this, like ancient Gaul, may be divided into three distinct classifications. For the sports and street costume it is fixed at 14 inches from the floor. For afternoon frocks there is a bit more leeway, depending on the material of the frock and the uses for which it is intended, there fore it varies from 8 to 10 inches from the floor. For the evening its length varies from instep to ankle and in numerous cases it is a bit shorter than the former point, at the front.

The even hem-line is the rule for all day-time costumes but there is no such restriction on those designed for the evening which may hang in long, trailing points, in petal-like panels or in square tabs of unequal lengths.

Simulated Waistline
The waistline is firmly fixed at its natural position but the belt is only used on models designed for the slim young person. For the older and plumper women the line is cleverly disguised by cape effects, the popular little bolero and the subtle arrangement of tucks and gathers and intricate cuttings by which the frock is molded to the figure, in such a way that it takes away, rather than adds, to its girth. In the former days of the natural waistline, one must remember that the boned corset was universally worn and this compressed the waist and caused the figure to bulge above and below it. The absence of this barbaric garment (and this is inconsistent so far as Paris is concerned) has changed all that, for the frock is really molded to the figure with no pinching in at the waistline. Any rumors which may have drifted across the Atlantic, asserting the revival of the Empire fashion with the waistline far above its natural position, are absolutely without foundation so far as Paris is concerned.

The silhouette follows the princess type with long, semi-fitted bodice, straight fitted hips and no fullness or flurbelows above the knee-line. Below the knee the skirt may ripple in godets, be trimmed with pleatings, ruffles or ruffles and be as elaborate as one wishes, though the simple decoration is always the more elegant.

The new soft jersey, jersey tweeds, kasha and woolen crepes are used for the sports and street costumes. The new Rodier materials are especially lovely, so soft and supple that it would be impossible to crush or crease them, which makes them especially suitable for traveling and general wear. And such lovely, soft, colored silks as the pastel shades of green, yellow and blue, soft pearl gray and pale biscuit color. These have entirely supplanted beige which has so long held the supremacy for this type of costume. Tussore, shantung and a newly fitted linen made by Rodier and called jersey-lyc, are being used for costumes and frocks intended for summer wear. Frocks of linen and pique are also being shown by several of the big houses.

Favored Materials
The silk crepes, crepe-de-chine, crepe romain and crepe mousseline, and georgette remain the favorite materials for the afternoon costume and these are more generally used in plain colors than in the printed designs which have been the popular favorites for so many summers. An exception to this, however, is the printed chiffon or mousseline-de-soie, which apparently remains the material par excellence for the dressy afternoon frock. Printed crepe marocain in tiny white polka dots or in line stripes is used for tailored jackets and skirts and one also sees the same material in tiny checks, black and white or brown and tan, used both for the tailored street frock and for the suit. And by the by, checked patterns are popular in both wool and silk materials.

For the evening there are still the lovely frocks of printed mousseline-de-soie which are the most graceful and essentially feminine of all the gowns designed for summer evenings. Lace, net and tulle as well as chiffon and georgette are favorite materials for the all-black evening gown, which holds its place even in the warm weather collections. The new crepe-de-chine and lamb chop have returned to favor and plain crepe satin in the faintest of pastel tints, just the faintest shade off the white, in cream, pale blue, green and mauve, is very much in evidence.

A Season of Capes
As to the modes. First of all, it is a cape season. Every kind of cape is in high favor, from the long circular one of tweed worn with the sports costume to the tiniest little cape which covers the shoulder of the chiffon dinner frock. Perhaps the one most commonly seen is that which is rounded at the edge, hanging to the hip line at the back, just covering the arms at the sides and tied in a bowknot under the chin, and always, without an exception, made of the same material as the frock. This sort of cape is very popular worn over all-black frocks of crepe-de-chine or georgette, of which there are innumerable examples in the new collections. A very smart example of this was in one of the earliest of the collections which consisted of two capes, the upper of black and the inner of white georgette, the latter hanging an inch or two below the black forming a narrow border, and tied at one side of the neck with narrow strips of the black and white with a white camellia thrust through the knot.

Capes of this kind are detachable but there are also others which are cut in one piece with the sleeve or with the bodice and which range in width from waist length to a narrow band just covering the top of the

sleeve. And, speaking of the sleeve, although the long tight type is still pre-eminent, many of the great houses are showing sleeves of elbow length on the afternoon frocks and tiny little capes covering the shoulder of tennis and sports gowns.

The jacket, which like the cape, is always of the same material as the frock retains its popularity, and is perhaps a bit more practical, if not quite as graceful as its rival. It is especially practical worn over an evening gown for the theater or the informal dinner. Even the thinnest of materials, such as tulle and chiffon are used for these little jackets, which, by the way, usually have long sleeves.

There has been a distinct revival of



Frock of Brown and Tan Checked Tweed for the Spring. From Paul Caret.

Little Girls' Party Frocks

SMART party gowns for children seem as much influenced by Paris as are older modes. Hand work, in which Paris always excels, is particularly desirable for these little garments.

Mrs. Berthe Warshawsky is an American designer of children's wardrobes with studio and workshop in Paris. She has now brought to New York a collection of her models in which exquisite French workmanship is combined with a certain amount of American simplicity and practicality. Her party frocks are notably distinctive by use of original touches in fine handwork.

All of Mrs. Warshawsky's garments are modeled on American child manikins. As every mother who tries to buy children's outfits in Paris discovers, the little French figure is somewhat differently proportioned from that of the American.

Refined Mature Modes
Some of the party frocks in this collection contain amusing features that suggest what "mother wears." They have ruffled and uneven skirt hems; there are artistic and unusual color combinations and in some instances there is a big, soft bow, low on one side, or behind.

For a diminutive maiden is offered a "best dress" of flowered crepe-de-chine with tiny blue blossoms widely spaced on a cream ground. This falls in loose circular plaits from a narrow round yoke that is edged with piping of plain blue and sports in the back a flat, all-blue bow. A hand matching the yoke finishes the skirt. Like all party gowns, this is sleeveless.

For a child who is somewhat older, say from 8 to 10, comes a frock that suggests two parts, a full skirt shirred at the waistline, met by an attached bolero. The latter has rounded sides and crossing fronts, fastening on the left shoulder with a smart bow. The material used is blue taffeta; narrow velvet ribbon in lighter and darker shades of blue edges the skirt and jacket and make the shoulder bow.

Exquisitely worked applications in mauve, salmon and canary-yellow decorate the left shoulder and skirt of a one-piece frock of pale green crepe-de-chine. On one side is an effective big bow of mauve velvet.

Simplicity With Age
As one grows up, arriving at the age of 10 and 12 years, party frocks become more simple. A smart choice of color and material is canary-yellow taffeta. One frock seen was made with a very full skirt joined, waist high, to a closely fitted bodice. The "style" idea is further carried out by a small attached shoulder cape, open in front. Cape and skirt hem are finished by hand-bound petals of the material.

A fine honeycomb smocking is featured in a one-piece gown of flowered triple voile. The smocking is confined to the front and back of the gown top, leaving plain the neck and

the tailored suit of cheviot or other fine English woollen materials with short jacket and strictly tailored skirt, which has always been the favorite street costume of many American women. These jackets are usually single-breasted, fastened with one button at the waist.

For less strictly tailored costumes of tweed, jersey tweed and similar materials a short, loose jacket, like a cardigan is worn over the plain, tailored frock, often with a narrow collar of shaven lamb or other short-haired fur. Many of these tweed jackets are without sleeves. There are also in every collection models of two-piece street costumes which have a two-thirds, three-quarters or full-length coat of the same material. The majority of the street and sports costumes recently shown by Mlle. Chanel were made with a jacket, sometimes with a loose box-back and sometimes fitted in slightly at the normal waistline.

Unique Ideas
In the practical sports styles a favorite color scheme employs the light and dark shades of one color against a white background. One store showed a whole case of these innumerable patterns combining red and pink on white. The checked handkerchief illustrated uses this color combination. Almost every pattern, however, is obtainable in other popular colors so that each costume may have its matching handkerchiefs. All the other handkerchiefs in the group sketched use two tones of one color in all-over and border patterns.

Another point of interest in the new handkerchief modes is observed in the novel use of initials and names. On one handkerchief a large central square was formed by an all-over pattern of small colored initials. A large single initial of the same color was embroidered in one corner.

White buttonhole scallops of unusual outline on handkerchiefs of solid color or on those with colored borders provide another variation in daytime handkerchief modes. For those whose taste still inclines toward white, handkerchiefs with fine drawn-work borders and corners will undoubtedly have an appeal. Carried with an afternoon gown of velvet, perhaps nothing imparts quite the elegant air of a fine white handkerchief with a delicate lace border.

Chiffon Squares
But to keep the hand and eye entertained no accessory can equal the large chiffon squares which the feminine world flutters about itself in these days. Ornamental as are the large chiffon squares, they, too, have their proper times and places for appearance. Pastel plaids and brightly checked prints are obviously designed to float from the wrists and pockets of sports clothes. Their colors are designed either to carry out the ensemble color harmony or to lend contrast to it. Beige, brown and cream patterns are displayed with brown suede bags, gloves and tweed costumes. Dark red and green mixtures are also considerably en-

side parts. A few lines of smocking top the skirt hem.
For a 6-year-old comes a circular frock of blue crepe-de-chine with a novel decoration of pink medallions. These are fastened closely about the rounded neck and slightly spaced on the skirt edge. Each medallion has a tiny blue and pink ribbon bow at the top.

Sometimes Mrs. Warshawsky completes a party ensemble with matching hat and coat of a soft woolen material or of a thin white or tan fur, lined with the gown material. Some of the coats are modestly three-quarter length.

All Colors Are Youthful
A Boston shop that specializes in children's wear—in fact its founder made frocks for young Americans in the 1880's—presents a 14-year-old model with a removable matching jacket. This ensemble idea is dainty when developed in light blue georgette, the modest décolletage being decorated with applications of cream and blue crepe-de-chine. The georgette jacket with long sleeves is unlined and plain.

According to this authority on children's party frocks, colors are no longer confined to the conventional white, light blue and pink. Many mothers are selecting yellow, pale green, beige and even violet for their daughter's formal gowns.

In two violet shades is a tiny one-piece frock of silk mousseline with several rows of taffeta ruffles on the skirt. Loosely attached to the ruffles are sprays of tiny green leaves and purple flowers. A slightly larger spray drops from one shoulder.

From a New York designer comes a child's frock in flowered mousseline-de-soie with field flowers on a cream ground. Crêpe de chine in exactly the same pattern makes an attached scalloped shoulder cape, and somewhat longer over the shoulders than behind and with sides rounding to throat. This is bound and tied with yellow ribbon.

Mothers find the little removable cape, or jacket, an attractive item in the decorative scheme and also convenient to don in the intervals between dances and games.

The New Jabot
The influence of the mode for greater femininity is nowhere more apparent than in the dainty lingerie touches with which women adorn their frocks this season. One of the distinct novelties which has been launched recently is the modified jabot. These jabots are frequently of exquisite material and workmanship. And so, for the first time in years, the woman who has been dissatisfied with the unbecoming severity of the plain neckline comes into her own. Now she may delight in trimming her dark frocks with any one of the new lingerie touches, the newest of which are the delicately handworked squares of fine linen and lace affixed to the front of the neckline by a

Gloves and Handkerchiefs

By ALIDA VREELAND

LOVES and handkerchiefs are two of the favorite dress details of the well-dressed woman. With the ensemble idea so strongly dominant the demand for a complete array of proper accessories in color and style grows constantly. Thus one finds gloves and handkerchiefs dropping into three distinct classifications—models for sports, afternoon and evening. The fortunate possessor of numerous changes for each of these occasions enjoys the comfort of always appearing well-groomed. The new handkerchiefs have burst forth in shop windows in a brilliance of color and pattern rivaling a spring flower garden. Designs have a newness originating in flamboyant modernistic sources of a year ago happily refined by the delicate influences of the present trend in feminine accessories.

Dainty handwork in embroidery, drawn-work, appliqué and lace insertion simply applied, features plain white and colored styles, while in the sports and daytime groups patterns of striking color decorate handkerchiefs with rolled hems and embroidered initials.

well are the initial or name handkerchiefs, one of which is shown. Colored squares or other figures appear as a background for full name and initials. Sometimes the name is printed in large colored letters in one corner.

More elaborate styles find the initial worked out in either appliqué or rhinestones on black or white chiffon squares. Lace edges, finely appliquéd flowers and birds in vivid colors are also employed to embellish the corners of these confectious. A soft sea-foam effect in chiffon was achieved by the use of fine net as an insertion in a model selected for illustration.

Gloves Become Interesting
Glove etiquette is once more due for a bit of brushing up. Although fashion presents long gloves again for evening, they are not the long black gloves of former years. Instead, they must be delicately tinted powder pink, pinkish gray, pale beige or greenish suades in 18-inch length. One

understood how naturally individuality can be expressed.

A feature of the autumn materials was the broken check effect in loosely woven tweeds. The mid-season sees the tweed still further broken up, for many of the new designs recall the basket pattern composed of several colored yarns.

Priska, one of the specialties of the above mentioned house, carries out this new motif most attractively in what is known as "friské natté." In black and yellow it is interesting, and in black and red, worn with a white shirt, it would make a chic costume for almost any occasion. In the material called "friské natté" the mouchetée flecked tweed is carried out in a more pronounced form. The material is woven in woolen, silk and artificial silk threads. This mixture of yarns is quite usual, although the effect presented is new.

In many of the stockette tweeds, so popular for sports wear, the vandyke pattern is conspicuous. The foundation color in many of these is beige with various colors introduced in the design in harmoniously blended pastel shades.

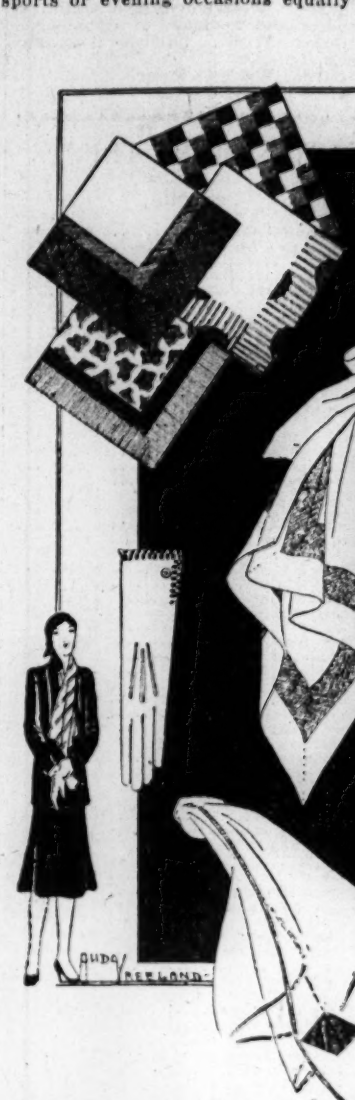
Another pattern called "pointillé," consisting of a point, dot or spot woven on cloth in a silk thread, is good. In some cases the silk thread appears the size of a pin's head. This is distinctive on a navy blue or black ground, and on a light fabric a design composed of many tiny points appears in a thread to tone, but several shades darker. In this same range a soft wool navy cloth is patterned with spots in several sizes in white silk and on a beige cloth in black. The novelty in effect is the woven or embroidered spot. The selvedge of these cloths is closely patterned with spots, and forms a most attractive trim. The goods well made up with a plain material of the same type.

The exotic silks of the heavy Eastern type are likely to become very popular later on. Several of the well-known Paris dressmakers are using a fabric called "tissina crêpe" for their Riviera models. It is composed of silk, wool and artificial silk, and its most popular colors are cloud-pink, pastel blue and water green. There is also a new shade that is very pleasing called "craie" or chalk, this color is seen in the best ranges and is not likely to be found in the cheaper fabrics. For the coming season it seems that there is still a great demand for yellow and blue.

In the accompanying sketch is shown a tweed coat suitable for brighter days. It is slightly godet, has an original trimming of inset strapping, the ends of which are left free at the side. It is made of blue-gray tweed, trimmed with gray fox fur, and with it is worn a hat of deep blue with the new clip ornament on one side.

hanced when a gayly plaided handkerchief in red or green is carried at the same time.

Among the chiffons that serve sports or evening occasions equally



factful details. But the really well-dressed person will always keep in mind the fact that the gloves should never take precedence over the gown in importance.

Jane Regny's gloves, illustrated, with the turn-back cuff are a rather clever variation in formal daytime themes. In black and white or tan with colors, this glove is quite popular and possesses a somewhat slenderizing effect. Other glove modes are amusingly treated with appliques in colored leather around the wrists or have bracelets woven of leather. Backs oddly stitched, both in color and pattern distinguish many. Small gilt and glass buttons accentuate the flare of gauntlets. The two models sketched in the lower corner show new tailored details and are cut on smart lines. The one above is of tan glaze kid with a light beige inset and tailored ornamental buttonholes in the darker leather and gilt buttons. Below is a stunning glove in lobster red with tan edge and glass buttons.

For sports and motorizing, women find the tough pigskin one-button glove most serviceable and smart. For golf, these have round openings over the knuckles or small perforations up and down the finger backs. A serviceable glove, illustrated, appears in heavy tan suede and anteop with brown leather thong stitching and a pearl cuff link adding just the necessary "different" touch.

matching in bracelet and brooch ornament. The elegant necklace also appears with afternoon frocks, especially if the neck line is rounded.

A novelty in brooches is really a half-slide that slips on one side of the dress opening, lying flat as the usual brooch does not. Worth is using these in straps, or seed pearls on his fine lingerie day blouses. For evening the same idea occurs on the shoulder straps, one slide on the back brette, a second in front on the opposite side. This effect is varied by using three or perhaps only one slide. Similar slides in colored stones make effective ornamentation on narrow belts, on the much-used bolero and even on one lapel of tailored suit jackets. Old jewelry can be converted into these ornamental and worn appropriately with different gowns.

The novel and personal costume touch extends to millinery. Talbot embellishes many of her black day hats with ornaments of white jade or coral, replicas of Oriental trinkets. Old jewelry buttons with the tone that cannot be imitated, also furnish material for unique dress and millinery decoration.

The present evening décolletage is generally on long lines to follow that of the new silhouette and suggests elaborate necklaces worn in the new manner. The new manner, in amusing paradox, really cuts the figure instead of repeating the long dress lines. Quite smart are several rows of a neck chain attached to one shoulder brette and falling loosely over the top of the opposite arm. Sometimes a single strand about the throat is repeated in a much longer strand falling from both shoulder tips.

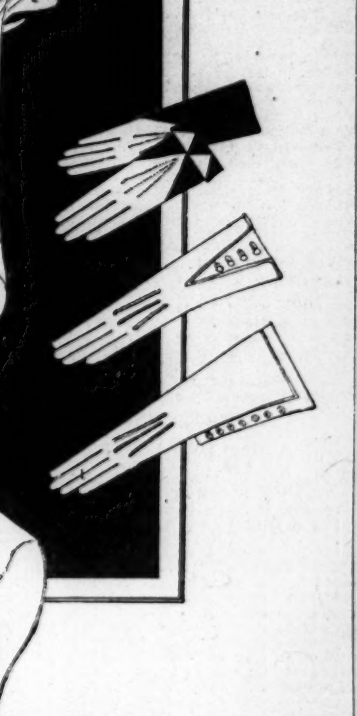
The single throat chain made of large beads, or clusters of small pearls and corals is seen, the design

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of the accepted styles of this type is illustrated at the right hand corner.

Long black suede gloves with black evening gowns are also worn by some fashionable women. And for those desiring to affect a note of color these may be obtained with brilliant scarlet cuffs. Other evening models subscribe to pearl-headed ornamentation simulating bracelets and other



Somehow similar in general effect is the wide velvet wristband also in sharp contrast to the dress and either plain or studded at wide intervals with large mock jewels, within a frame of smaller stones, these latter being usually of crystal or rhinestones. Still another version of the velvet ribbon bracelet fastens invisibly under a finely crushed artificial flower, matching other flowers on the corsage or skirt. A novelty shows one velvet bracelet finished with long streamers; the other wristband closing invisibly. This feature will be evidence of a rather elaborate afternoon frock for southern wear, and, later on summer dresses of dotted swiss and organdy. Flowered cotton nets are well adapted to dressy frocks of this type, the velvet ribbon bracelets repeating the color of the floral design. There is a fashionable quaintness to this trimming detail that is in harmony with the elongated skirts and fanciful sleeves of the moment.

Another similar novelty worthy of attention is the "jewel sleeve" dress, also for formal afternoon wear. The sleeves are long and slightly full, with jewel-studded lace, net, georgette or chiffon introduced loosely from shoulder to wrist. As with the "bracelet frock" the idea is that of strong contrast both as to fabric and color. Where the trimming mode is not bejeweled, it is applied to the sleeve foundation in irregular outline by colored bead embroidery, so that the result is a vivid contrast. Wide-meshed metal net is effectively used in this novel way, and, for restaurant dining or informal theater wear, the net appears also as a closely draped evening turban, or a more fancifully shaped cap.

The Removable Jacket
Both the jeweled bracelet and the jeweled sleeve novel find an appropriate place on the convenient little removable jacket which so often temporarily conceals the details of an evening dress and makes it do duty for more informal occasions.

The sleeves of such a jacket, when so elaborately introduced, introduce a bright bit of color in an otherwise somber ensemble.

For the woman who does more or less of her own sewing, especially remodeling, these novel sleeve effects offer a wide range of possibilities for beauty and variety. The "jewel sleeve" brings the trimming fabric well above the elbow and down to the wrist, thus concealing any sign of wear which is likely to occur at this point on a dress that has reached the stage of remodeling. If preferred, the original sleeve may

matching in bracelet and brooch ornament. The elegant necklace also appears with afternoon frocks, especially if the neck line is rounded.

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Jeweled and Bracelet Sleeves

WHAT are called "bracelet frocks" answer very prettily to this descriptive name by concentrating their decoration on the lower part of the sleeves. This novel and attractive feature often takes the form of a pair of wide jeweled wristbands confining the fullness of the sleeves and in striking contrast to the color of the dress, which is very likely to be of black georgette or chiffon. Crystals, rhinestones, closely set metal sequins and other sparkling ornaments form a wide band, set at intervals with large, single stones of brilliant color. The shade chosen for the mock jewels is frequently repeated in the hat worn with the bracelet frock or in the flower, bag or some other accessory unit, but no touch of the actual jeweled banding should appear elsewhere in the ensemble.

Rhinestone Wristbands
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be cut off above the elbow in deep points or slashes and the jeweled fabric be laid underneath, continuing in flowing fullness to the wrist where it is held by a jeweled band. Rarely has a novelty of this kind combined so much of practicability and charm.

Evening Modes

Designers seem to have outdone themselves to produce evening slipers which are as elegant as the dresses with which they will be worn. Additionally, certain changes have been made in their form to make the foot appear tiny beneath the longer skirt.

As for the color and materials which are considered smart, it is largely a matter of personal taste, the occasion, and the gown. Gold and silver opera pumps are considered smart with simple gowns, but a more formal frock sometimes needs a more elaborate slipper, and those of crepe-de-chine or moiré may be given this modish note by the addition of scintillating jeweled heels and baquette buckles. Colored kid in dainty pastel shades is also among the accepted styles for evening wear.

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Plans to Supply Haverhill,
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Construction of a \$15,000,000 electric power station at Salem, Mass., is planned by the Eastern Massachusetts Electric Company, it was disclosed Feb. 18 at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Power and Light. The generating station will be sufficiently large to supply current for five adjacent towns.

Albert B. Tenney, vice-president of Charles H. Tenney & Co., operators of light and power properties, appeared before the committee to urge legislation to give the State Department of Public Utilities greater power in approving the location of power transmission lines. The legislation, Mr. Tenney explained, is sought to enable the Eastern Massachusetts Electric Company to transmit power to Haverhill, Newburyport, Malden, Beverly and Revere. The generating plant, it was said, will be constructed near tidewater at Salem. No details concerning the capacity or size of the plant, other than the estimated cost, were given.

Maine Employment Outlook Called Good

AUGUSTA, Me.—The general employment outlook in Maine for the coming summer is characterized by Charles O. Beals, state commissioner of labor and industry, "as brighter than it has been for the past few years."

"Several large projects involving millions of dollars will furnish labor to the building trades, common labor, and, with a good season forecast in shipbuilding, granite and canning industries and the large amounts to be expended by the State in road and bridge construction and extensions to public institutions, in-

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tian Science Monitor.

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INTERLUDES
CANNIBALS IN PERSON
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NOW (RESERVED)

dicte better employment conditions
than 1928 or 1929 have offered," says
the commissioner.

Employment conditions, Mr. Beals
finds, are about the same as a year
ago, the only serious depression
being in the woolen industry, which
is running about 33 1-3 per cent
normal.

Woodmen and shipbuilders are
fully employed, and a slight shortage
of experienced woodmen is noted.
Pulp and paper mills are running at
nearly normal. The cotton and shoe
industries are reported "spotty," and
heavy unemployment is noted in
granite, the building trades and the
common labor market.

Beverly Ordinance Aids Radio Reception

BEVERLY, Mass.—Protection of
radio owners from interference with
their reception, is provided in an
ordinance passed by the board of
aldermen and awaiting the signa-
ture of Roy K. Patch, mayor. Rail-
road block signals, automatic tele-
phones, electric motors and other de-
vices that interfere with radio recep-
tion must be provided with "filters,"
or "chokes," or both, under the terms
of the ordinance.

William H. Greenlaw, city elec-
trician, in response to repeated
complaints that reception was being
interfered with, conducted investiga-
tions and found that this distur-
bance was unnecessary. Simple pre-
cautionary electrical devices, which
keep electrical apparatus from in-
terfering with radio reception, ac-
cording to Mr. Greenlaw.

The ordinance requires these pre-
cautions, with small penalties for
violation. This action is believed to
be the first legislation passed by
Massachusetts city to control radio
interference.

JANITOR SUES CITY FOR \$10,000 OVERTIME

HAVERHILL, Mass. (P)—Thomas
P. Holloran only gets \$20 a week as
City Hall janitor, but he wants \$10-
000 overtime.

Here is how he figures it: When
he went to work in May, 1924, he
learned that state law forbade any
municipal employee from working
more than 48 hours a week. Despite
that, he avers, the work he was re-
quired to do actually took 84 hours
a week.

He has filed a formal claim with
City Council for the difference in
cash, and announces he intends to
fight it out. The Council has referred
the matter to Mayor Forrest Smith
to investigate. Mr. Holloran has re-
cently refused a rise in pay.

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Music and Art

Maxim Karolik

Maxim Karolik, Russian tenor,
gave a recital last night in Sym-
phony Hall. His program comprised
five groups, the first of which in-
cluded an aria from Gluck's "Iphi-
génie en Tauride" and a first per-
formance in Boston (according to a
program note) of an interpolated aria
from Tchaikovsky's opera, "Chere-
vichki." ("The Maiden's Slippers").
There followed "Uncle" Narrative
from Paul Allen's opera, "The Last
of the Mohicans," with the composer
at the piano, for the premier in
Boston of this work. Group three
comprised "Little Star, Where Art
Thou," by Moussorgsky; and two
songs by Borodin, "The Sleeping
Princess" and "The Sea." French and
Italian songs formed group three.
"Soupir," by Duparc; "Les Papil-
lons," by Chausson; "Nina Nanna"
by Castelnuovo-Tedesco and Cec-
coni's rondeau, "Through the Folds
of Your Rosy Dress." The final group
was devoted to Russian songs: "The
Steppe," by Cherevichki; "Christ Is
Risen" by Rachmaninoff; "The
Steppe" by Gretchaninoff and Bal-
akireff's "The Call of Freedom."

Since Mr. Karolik has been heard
in Boston on previous occasions, it
was unnecessary to comment on his
recital upon his voice nor the methods
he employs for producing tone. Mr.
Karolik last night appeared to be in
excellent trim, vocally, and the aria
from "Iphigénie" was sung smoothly
and without exaggeration. Tchaikovsky's
little aria was also sung with a
fair degree of simplicity, although the
text warranted a more fervent in-
terpretation. Mr. Allen's aria fared
much better. In this music, the com-
poser has skillfully combined recita-
tive and melody into a homogeneous
whole, with the dramatic element
well to the fore. Mr. Karolik was
more successful in this number than
in those which followed, because he
allowed the music and text to speak
for themselves, without attempting
to dramatize either. For, if the truth
must be told, Mr. Karolik frequently
mars an otherwise fine performance
with unnecessary gestures, which, in
some instances, are considerably at
variance with either the import of
the music or the words of the text.
One finds it difficult, for instance, to
conceive the "revelation" of the tenor
hands too vigorously clasped with
those of songs such as "The Steppe"
or "The Kiss." Mr. Karolik should
not allow himself to fall victim to
manierisms unsuited to the concert
platform, since with very slight effort
he might reveal color, mood and the
import of the text, entirely through
an adroit handling of his voice. His
audience manifested great enthusi-
asm for his work, and recalled him
to the podium for encores. Nicola
Sionitsky supplied extremely supple
accompaniments. G. M. S.

hands. He inserts thin sheets of
brass into the clay to form sections
of the mold and then applies coat
after coat of wet plaster that hardens
and is removed in the sections made
by the brass inserts. The clay mold
is destroyed, the inside is soaped
and dried, the mold fitted together,
the plaster sets for a day and then
the mold is chipped off, very care-
fully indeed, for a heavier blow
might ruin the cast. Then comes the
process of bronze casting by the sand
method.

The mold for casting is prepared
by Mr. Kunst with a specially co-
hesive French sand. A false core is
made of sand so that the bronze
will fill only the space between the
core and the mold. The molten
bronze is poured in through "gates"
or channels, at a temperature of 1900
F. The bronze is removed while still
hot, and the surface is chased and
finished.

A second film shows stone cutting.
Ann Hyatt Huntington is the sculp-
tor. Her bronze, "The Jaguar," is to
be the model of a stone. Robert A.
Baillie of Closter, N. J., supervises
the stone treatment. For a guide to
putting machine is used, marking
up the entire surface with guide
marks. When the "blocking out" is
completed the stone has been cut
away to within a quarter of an inch
from the final surface. For further
manipulation a tooth chisel is used,
driven by compressed air. Ridges left
by the chisel are effaced by diamond
point. Then the sculptor carves the
finishing touches.

After watching the processes so
clearly demonstrated one appreciates
the importance of the craftsman in
this work. Some sculptors do their
own carving of the stone, putting the
idea directly upon the material in
which it is to be expressed. Critics
think that sculpturally the results
are more satisfactory because the
material will actuate the artist to
the best result. However, it
entails a tremendous expenditure of
sheer physical energy.

A word must be said for the splen-
did cinematic work of the Harvard
Film Foundation. They seemed to
find no obstacle too great to surpass.
Many technical difficulties attend the
making of such a film, due to inter-
ference of high temperatures. The
rapid movements of the craftsmen
had to be followed by the camera.
They could not stop arbitrarily for
demonstration. The heat of the lamps
dried the plaster, softened the clay.
Delays for varying "shots" nearly
resulted in the cracking of the
bronze. D. A.

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The Listener Speaks

SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER
Spoke on "Recognition for Home Makers" through the Columbia System at 11:15 on Tuesday morning. Basing his interesting talk upon the new classification of "home maker" as one of the professions listed for census purposes, he continued to fill a brief 15 minutes with notable facts regarding the new status of woman in the home and in industry.

Admitting that anyone who would assert today that "woman's place is in the home" would be greeted with ironical laughter, he pointed out that the profession of home maker, which is still enjoyed by a majority of American women, is not less exacting nor less worthy of real honor than many other more conspicuous occupations.

Tracing the gradual recognition of the political and social rights of women Senator Capper emphasized the fact that a good deal remains to be done in bringing about an equalization of wage scales for both sexes engaged in similar work. The tendency should not be to bring the scale for men down an average level, he said, but to raise that of women to the present level of pay for men.

Among many notable facts about the present employment of women in the United States several lines of outstanding interest. Basing his figures upon the last census, Senator Capper stated that women are working in all but 35 of the 572 listed industries and that one in every five American women is engaged in some work outside of the home. It was rather a surprise to hear that only 2,000,000 women stenographers and secretaries were listed. Presumably the majority of those listening to this radio-cast were "home makers" themselves who should certainly have felt encouraged by Mr. Capper's warm praise of their chosen work.

Alois Havrilla, who is well known as an announcer and occasional singer in radio programs, presented several folk songs from his native Czechoslovakia, in the course of the "Around the World with Libby" program at 8:30 through the WJZ chain. The songs were arranged as baritone solo with the help of Deane Taylor and the result was very effective.

The orchestra in this period played a selection of the best melodies from "The Merry Widow" which is at present being his visit there. These were given a very satisfactory interpretation with all the flowing movement which has always been associated with them. Paul Whiteman's orchestra playing through Columbia later in the evening, also offered the waltz from this famous opera. He played it in a very different and much less attractive style—the emphasis being upon brass instruments with a steady rhythm beaten out rather too conspicuously by the drums. D. M.

Radio Tonight
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WEEI, Boston (590kc-450m)
6:20 p. m.—String Ensemble.
6:45 Dog talk, Frank Dole.
6:50 WEEI String Ensemble; news.
7:00 NBC, "American Home Bonquet"; Copernicus, David, Garrison and Richard Cummings.
7:00 Big Brother Club: Lighthouse and "Cap'n Bailey and Willy Dyer."
7:25 Massachusetts Wharf Coal Pro-gram, "Male Trio" dance orchestra.
8:00 Joyce Brothers Program: Soloist; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Mobili Concert: Elsie Baker, contralto; male quartet; concert, orchestra, division of Nathaniel Shilkret.
9:00 NBC, Halsey Stuart Program: "Bulwarks of American Music" Harold J. Stonier; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Palmolive Hour: Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers, male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, "Headline Hunter."
11:00 B. B. Ridesout, news.
11:15 NBC, Leo Riebsman's Central Park Casino Orchestra.
WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield
5:45 p. m.—Safety Crusaders.
6:00 Weather; agriculture markets;
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 "Evening Echoes" concert.
6:45 "Criminal Law" Dean Gleason L. Archer.
7:00 NBC, "Music in Applause."
7:15 Leopold Morse Birthday Serenaders.
7:30 Introducing Malcolm McCormack, WBZA announcer.
8:00 NBC, Yeast Farmers' Chauncey Palmer, tenor; Leonard Stone, pianist; dance orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Sylvania Foresters: male quartet; concert orchestra.
9:00 Hanny Weeks' Red Cross Aristocrat.
9:30 New England Gas Hour Orchestra.
9:30 Mason & Hamlin Concert: Marion Fowler, pianist; Aidan Redmond, baritone.
10:30 Old Stoughton Musical Society: male chorus.
11:00 Longines time; weather.
11:30 Sport Digest.
WBZ, Boston (1280kc-344m)
6:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang: talks; dance music.
6:45 Coal Budgeters: dance music.
6:50 The Champions: dance music.
6:55 Majestic Minute Men: orchestra.
7:00 Scott Dinnor Orchestra: Oracle.
7:15 The Jesters: soloists; orchestra.
7:20 Time; news; weather.
7:30 Howard Fashion Plates.
7:35 Soloist and organ.
7:55 WYAC Players: "At the Junction."
8:00 CBS, General Mills Fast Freight: "Wholesome Quartet"; Gold Medal Organist.
8:30 CBS, "Forty Fathom Trawlers" sketch; dance orchestra.
9:00 Gentles' Homelyers: baritone soloist; dance orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; Zinalda Nicolina, soprano.
10:00 CBS, Police Hour: lesser-known facts about George Washington, by Maj. C. E. Russell, army intelligence officer; Leonard Stone, soprano; Henry Neely, "Old Stager"; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Grand Opera Concert: soloists; symphony orchestra.
11:45 Time and news programs.
12:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat: sketch, "Love and Law."
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Midnight Melodies"; Ann Leaf, organist.
WBZ, Boston (890kc-344m)
4:30 p. m.—Request record program.
4:30 Organ Trio.
4:30 Norwegian Trio.
4:30 Fishermen's Evening Program.
4:30 The Foresters, direction of Pierino Di Blasio; time.

Tomorrow's Features
WEEI
8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—Studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—Chamber of Commerce program.
2:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
WBZA
8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 p. m.—Terecentarians.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.

A Quotation for Today

PREPARATION will bring us better environments, and leave no time for discouragement over the environment of today.—ANNA M. HALLMAN

The Children's Corner

A Few Words About Sparrows

"FIB, I've known you—hur-rumph!"—a long time," said Mr. Scroggins, the old and yet spry squirrel of Boston Common, to his old friend, the chieftain of Boston Common sparrows.

Fib's eyes twinkled. "Yes," he said, "you've known me as long as anyone."

Mr. Scroggins and Fib were watching the midday parade of sparrows and pigeons along Lafayette Mall, and Mr. Scroggins nodded every second or so and occasionally lifted his hat as one of the more prominent pigeons went rumpling along, swinging from side to side and thrusting out its neck. Scroggins leaned forward on his small cane or stick.

"I haven't anything special to say, Fib," said the old squirrel. "I was hoping you would talk about yourself."

Fib fluttered his wings in surprise. "You mean that you'd like to hear about me?" he said.

Scroggins held his cane at arm's length and swung it slowly to and fro. "That's about it," he said.

Fib indulged a sparrow smile or grin. "Well, that is something I'd be glad to do," he said, "but I'm no orator."

Scroggins gravely nodded his head. "Quite so," he said, "but just stick to the facts. Never mind the rest."

Fib took such a deep breath that his breast feathers seemed to stick out like pins from a pincushion.

"The fact is, Mr. Scroggins," said the little sparrow, "there aren't so many facts about sparrows, which is queer, when you think of how many of us there are."

"My brothers and sisters and I started out early in life to make our way. The rest of the family fell out to other parts of Boston. Sparrows have a way of liking to see new places. I have one brother who is quite a prominent sparrow around Haymarket Square. Two of my sisters were socially ambitious and made their homes in the Public Garden. My mother and father like the smell of salt water. They live down on Atlantic Avenue near Rowe's Wharf. I see them once in a while when I'm scouting around."

Mr. Scroggins listened most gravely. "Yes, yes," he said.

"You see, Mr. Scroggins," said Fib, "a sparrow likes crowds. That's why you always see many sparrows together. That's queer, too, when you think of it, because the best food is usually picked up when you're alone."

"As for me, I'm a Boston Common sparrow, born and bred. I was quite a hustler when younger and I used to try to keep the sparrows from quarreling over little things."

"Very sound, indeed," said Scroggins. "Which is why they elected me chieftain," said Fib. "So now I have a good deal to do, looking after the careless sparrows and keeping up a feeling among the sparrows of belonging to the true Boston Common family. I do get about a good deal and see a lot of things, but then that's the main fact about any sparrow."

Mr. Scroggins patted his little friend on the back. "That was a very interesting talk, Fib. I'm going to ask you to tell me more another day."

Key to Puzzle
Answer to "In" Puzzle:
Insect, finger, fringe, spring, napkin.

A Bit of Figuring

13-10-1
4-2-14-8
9-18-12-3
7-16-5-3
17-6-11-15

The Name of a Famous Author is Hidden Here. Under Each Object You Will Find as Many Numbers as There are Letters in the Name of That Object, and the Number That Stands for Each Letter Also Tells You Where That Letter Stands in the Name of the Author. Thus, No. 1 Means That the Letter Which That Number Stands for is the First Letter in the Name, No. 2 is the Second, and So On.

3:00 p. m.—Studio musical program.
4:30 p. m.—WBZ, United States Army Band.
WBZA
8:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Kings' CBS programs.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, "American School of the Air"; dramatic sketch, Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island."
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Automobile Laboratory
Representatives of practically every country in the world are in attendance at the "automobile laboratory" maintained by General Motors at Flint, Mich., 3000 students being enrolled in its day and evening classes.

Apartment Costs
A recent survey shows that the building costs per unit of the average apartment house ranges from \$7444 in New York City to \$2143 in Los Angeles.

Phonograph
The phonograph, invented in 1857, was the first mechanical development for the registration and reproduction of speech.

Radio Growth
Homes equipped with radios have increased from 60,000 in 1923 to at least 10,000,000 at the present time.

Journalist
A critic says that the plot of a recent best-seller was thought out while the author was playing a round of golf. We cannot help feeling that it is now time somebody came forward and said a good word for this royal and ancient game.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Will United States Supreme Court Be in Politics?

THE Supreme Court of this country will be in politics or will not be in politics, depending entirely upon whether this system of writing billions of dollars into the valuations of the great public utilities that provide the necessities of life continues or not," asserted Clarence C. Dill, United States Senator from Washington, in the discussion which followed the confirmation of Charles E. Hughes as Chief Justice.

What gives significance to the position of the insurgent senators is the fact that their objections had to do not with personalities but with a national policy, the issues of public utility valuation and rate making which are likely to come before the Supreme Court in many forms during Mr. Hughes' tenure. True, it would be unfortunate were opinion on an economic policy, rather than legal capacity and integrity, to become the touchstone of eligibility to the highest judicial positions in the land. But the underlying misfortune already is that this question of economic and social policy rests not in the legislative or policy-forming branch, but in the judicial branch of the Government.

Those who charge that the court has usurped this field are hardly fair. Rather has the subject been dumped into the court's lap by the incompleteness of constitutional formulas, and the members of the bench have labored manfully to untangle the skein. Perhaps the court has had to improvise here and there in setting limits to public service regulation. That would not be remarkable when one considers that practically the only standard given in the basic law consists of two clauses about "equal protection of the laws" and deprivation of property "without due process of law" in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, an amendment not written to define the rights of public service corporations—indeed, their regulation had yet to be heard of—but to protect the freed Negro.

A number of questions have still to receive a definitive answer by the Supreme Court in this field which affects everyone who uses electricity or gas, the telephone, the street cars or steam railways. Most obviously there remains to be determined whether reproduction cost or original cost shall dominate valuation, and also to what degree. There are questions, too, as to what shall be included in valuations and how depreciation shall be calculated.

One of the most vexing questions in the court's hands, one which savors most of economics and least of law, is the question of what dividend rate constitutes a minimum reasonable return on a public utility stock. In the Baltimore street railway case the court declared it must be not less than 7.44 per cent. From previous decisions, 7½ or 8 per cent has frequently been taken as the approved figure, but it still is a moot point.

The Baltimore decision also has left, or perhaps raised, some wonderment as to whether the court intends that a public utility shall be able simply to pay a return of 7½ or 8 per cent on its common stock after fixed charges on bonds and preferred stocks, or that it shall have a 7½ or 8 per cent return on the entire value of its property.

If anyone supposes the questions put up to the court in public utility regulation are easy ones, just let him try his hand at solving one of these phases of the problem, not as he would do it from only his own point of view and inclinations, but with an effort to attain fairness to all the persons and interests involved.

But the problem should be solved, and the sooner the better. President Hoover coined an apt phrase when he said the United States has decreed that public service corporations should conduct their business with glass pockets. He might, however, have added that under several decisions of the courts these pockets, even though of glass, are one-way pockets. If a state regulatory commission discovers that past rates have permitted a utility company to lay aside a surplus from earnings outside a necessary return on the investment, it cannot require the company to use up this surplus in giving low-rate service. If the company chooses to invest the surplus in plant, it thus goes into the rate base and the public then must pay the company a yield on capital which the public has contributed.

These are a few things which give point to the protests of the insurgent senators against what they consider a more than necessary shielding of property rights as against consumers' rights in rate making. They have served notice that any future Supreme Court appointee of any less commanding qualifications than Mr. Hughes may face searching inquiry as to whether he is likely to stand with the majority of the court or with the Holmes-Brandeis-Stone dissenting group on public utility questions.

If the court should thus be dragged into politics, which the American people are not likely to countenance, it may be no fault of the court. To take a longer view of things, American lawmakers and political scientists owe it both to themselves and the courts to formulate a basic code, quite possibly a constitutional amendment, that will define the standards of public utility valuation and rate making more explicitly than

does the Fourteenth Amendment, which was not drafted for that purpose, and to press for its enactment into the law of the land. Here is a task to which the highest ability in America may well lend itself.

The Paris Mode in Government

THE parliamentary defeat of the French Cabinet chiefly interests the world because of its possible effect on the naval conference. This incident will delay but should not alter the course of proceedings at London. Naturally, it will be impossible to come to grips with real problems in the absence of the responsible French delegate. But everything indicates that André Tardieu has expressed the general opinion of France on political and naval matters in his speeches and memoranda.

Support of his policy and admiration for his leadership come from all sections of the community. Apart from the fact that he is likely to succeed himself with a reconstructed Cabinet, it would be imprudent to reckon on drastic changes in the French method of negotiations.

The adverse vote was not unexpected, for it is characteristic of French politics to pursue the parliamentary game unmindful of larger interests, but M. Tardieu has brilliantly represented France first at The Hague and then at London. One might have thought that some kind of truce would be declared until these international questions were settled. Instead, the opportunity has been taken to renew combinations and to reject the Ministry on a minor issue.

This tendency to refuse to look outside the four walls of the Palais Bourbon is the principal defect of the French democratic system. Nobody doubts the stability of Stimson, of Grandi, of Wakatsuki. Ramsay MacDonald leads a minority government which is bitterly criticized both by Liberals and Conservatives, but neither party would dream of exercising its power to overthrow him at this juncture. Indeed, when the other day it was suggested abroad that Mr. MacDonald was in a precarious position The Times inserted a short editorial simply stating that no prime minister of modern times had been more sure of his place than Mr. MacDonald right now.

That is the British method. Even adversaries support the Prime Minister when he is the spokesman of the Nation. In France unfortunately even supporters of the Ministry are tempted to trip it up precisely at the moment when it is speaking in the name of the Nation. But this latest incident, though regrettable, is merely an incident and the French delegation will doubtless return to London shortly with its hands strengthened.

America's Behistun

THE brief history of the United States which may be carved on the sheer face of Mt. Rushmore, in South Dakota, must answer a question left unsolved by many of the voluminous tomes on the development of America. "What manner of nation is this?" Chronology and historical encyclopedia afford no succinct reply, veiling the direct answer beneath the mass of their argument.

But condense the whole matter to 500 words, and the query cannot fail of illumination. Such an assessment of the greatness of the country, by its very brevity, discloses the ideals which prompt the selection of the facts.

The committee in charge of the Black Hills memorial has chosen eight events as the basis for the short history to be carved beside the figures of four Presidents. Admittedly, the selection is not an easy one. The events are: The Declaration of Independence, the framing of the Constitution, the Louisiana Purchase, the admission of Texas as a state, the Oregon boundary settlement, the admission of California, the end of the Civil War, and the completion of the Panama Canal.

The emphasis that this list places upon territorial expansion hardly can be interpreted as an effort to record an imperialistic progression. Doubtless the very difficulties of the task dictated the choice of obvious physical milestones. But other countries have surpassed the geographical extent of the United States and left smaller contributions to the world's progress. Hence an accurate assessment of the Nation's achievements must deal with the social, political and economic movements that reveal a basic and characteristic idealism.

Obviously, any history must include the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. A third division can well treat of the culmination of geographical expansion. There remain five spaces to be filled. Why not give consideration to such things as the development of Jacksonian democracy, the emancipation of the slaves, the foundation of America's far-reaching educational system, the era of natural science and industrial development and the enfranchisement of women?

Territorial acquisitions, wars and the ends of war are but fading triumphs such as Darius, King of Persia, carved on the limestone mountain at Behistun more than twenty centuries ago. The progress of the world today dictates a different standard by which truly to measure the stature of a nation.

A Traveled World

"OF COURSE," she said, flipping the leaves of her opera program with an accustomed touch, "I don't in the least know what will become of my household. The laundress has gone to Florida for six weeks. She left this morning in her car."

The ensuing laughter did not alter the unsettling facts of the case. Gone to Florida she had; therefore, a substitute must be found, and speedily. That mistress might have even to omit a matinee or two while at grips with an unfamiliar emergency. It sets one thinking—that.

And just so it is in many places. Listen—if you will—to an intermittent conversation which took place recently between women employees in a London shop. "Where are you spending your holidays this year?" "Spain," was the somewhat surprising answer. Whereupon the quick retort: "Oh, don't go there. I was in Spain last summer and it was too hot. I believe this year I'll go to Tyrol. Or perhaps the Black For-

est. Don't you think the Black Forest sounds cool?"

Nowadays few places are out of reach of vacationists; few too distant or too expensive for all sorts and conditions of persons to seek out and enjoy. The butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker refer in all casualness to holiday or business jaunts to spots which appeared to their stay-at-home grandparents in the guise of rosy day-dreams. The world and his wife are addicted to travel.

There are, of course, a multitude of obvious contributing causes: the record-breaking steamship, the limited train, the telegraph and cable and radio, the motorcar, the airplane. Distance practically exists no longer. Time counts for almost nothing. No barriers are tolerated today. In an age which beholds such concerted, vigorous and sincere efforts to achieve that wider consciousness which promotes world peace, it is well that people are moving here and there, up and down the world, getting acquainted with each other, learning to be sympathetic because confronted at close range by each other's hopes and fears. The world, it is said, has itself been on the move for some aeons; now its inhabitants are following an excellent example.

Liquor Allows No Compromise

IT IS gratifying to discover that the New York Times, which, if not avowedly wet, is at least exceedingly moist, is quite awake to the disingenuousness of the effort to base attacks upon the prohibition law upon a desire to legalize the moderate use of light wines and beer. That pleasant bibulous phrase has deluded many people into acceptance of the theory that the destruction of the prohibition law will not necessarily mean the return of the saloon and all its works. We have long been asked to contemplate the pleasant spectacle of the German in Munich with his family enjoying at once the refining strains of classical music and the thirst-quenching ministrations of German beer. We have been besought to contemplate the Frenchman or the Italian with his light wine, a small glass of which sometimes gives him the excuse for spending the whole afternoon with his fellows in an outdoor café. That anything so iniquitous, so destructive to health and morals as the cocktail or the pernicious whisky straight was contemplated by these moderate-minded anti-prohibitionists was always bitterly denied. And as for the reappearance of the saloon, that was described as unthinkable.

For some time there has been an apparent waning of the oratorical zest for light wines and beer. Now comes the Times and refers to it as a "failing agitation" which "proposed a compromise that had only an illusory satisfaction for the wets and was obnoxious to most dries." Of course, this is true and always has been true. What most of the wets wanted, and what most of those who are now diligently engaged in the violation of the prohibition law want, is the most vigorous and vicious form of alcoholic stimulant that can be obtained. They seek something "with a kick," and the cocktail or the high-powered hooch seems to be all that will supply their need. Whatever might be the change in the prohibition law, this appetite is not going to be satisfied short of complete freedom as to the form of alcoholic drink to be legalized.

Prohibitionists have always held that if the law were amended so as to permit the sale of light wine and beer its opponents would only shift their ground and agitate as vigorously, and violate as criminally, as before in order to get the full measure of alcohol which they desire. And it is probably equally true that if the compromise permitting government sale, so ardently urged by the wets, should be legalized, there would be precisely the evasion of the law for private profit that there was in South Carolina during the existence of the dispensary system and that there is in those Canadian provinces which now maintain government control of liquor.

Alcoholic beverages have always been a menace to health, a check on prosperity and an incentive to criminality. They will retain these qualities even though the Government assume the functions of the bartender.

Editorial Notes

A Cleveland bank, to promote sound investments, advertised a get-rich-quick scheme so ludicrous that it believed it would be apparent to the simplest citizen, and wound up with a caution against making such investments. In spite of the admonition, the bank was finally obliged to remove the sign because so many persons desired to buy some of the stock. Again the warning should be sounded, "Before you invest, investigate."

The imports of the countries of the world in 1928 amounted to \$34,475,000,000 and the exports to \$32,233,000,000. The difference is accounted for, among other things, by fish, fish being imported into certain countries without necessarily being exported from any state. True, 'tis a fish story, but although a fish story 'tis true.

At last something has been found that depreciates faster than an automobile. It is a cruiser, as shown by the fact that seven United States cruisers built at a cost of several millions about twenty years ago were recently sold for \$286,707.20.

The figures compiled by the shoe retailer's statistician giving evidence that the average American takes 18,098 steps daily make the reader wonder what is the mileage covered by the inhabitants of countries where the automobile isn't taken for granted.

One man who makes a noise makes more noise than fifty men who don't, says the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling. Which ought to give courage to those who greet the uproar of the wets with "clamorous silence."

Instances are reported where old automobiles are used in reclaiming land for airports and ancient vessels have been sunk for airport breakwaters. Orderly progress this, the old being absorbed by the new.

Mr. Blennerhassett Gets a Surprise

MR. BLENNERHASSETT, setting forth from his ancestral home at Tyngsboro on one of his regular weekly pilgrimages to Billbury, a matter of thirty miles distant, to "gaber," as he called it, with Ben Prescott, his old friend and crony of boyhood days, was in for a surprise; two of them, did he but know it.

One of these, and the one which no doubt would prove to be the more acceptable, was in the hands of Mrs. Samantha Atkinson, the younger sister with whom Mr. Blennerhassett lived.

Mrs. Atkinson had received, a few days before, a package which, when short of its many and somewhat greasy wrappings, disclosed what at first glance looked like an old boot, but which proved to be that rather rare treasure, a genuine Virginia country-cured and smoked ham.

It was from a Richmond woman whom Mrs. Atkinson had met the previous winter at a church soiree and with whom she had spent a delightful evening discussing the proper way to cook a ham, church soiree hams being in a way conducive to such conversation. The ham was black, and smoky, and greasy; shriveled till it resembled something like a giant prune. But Mrs. Atkinson put it into a deep iron pot and covered it with water, in which she allowed it to soak for two days; then she added a pinch of clove, two small onions, and a spoonful of molasses, and set it on the stove in the same water to come to a boil. She then set it back to simmer all day and well into the night, after which she let it cool, still in the same water. That was the whole secret, using the same water throughout, and slow cooking.

The result was ham that titillated the nostrils with the tang of sweetly pungent smoldering beech wood and hickory knots, redolent of frosted oak leaves drying in the warm sun of an October morning; ham that melted in the mouth; ham that, with roasted potatoes, home-made pickles, freshly fried doughnuts, smoking hot johnny cake and clover honey would put Mr. Blennerhassett in a mellow mood. Mrs. Atkinson had a way.

And then there was the other surprise. Mr. Blennerhassett never welcomed talk about getting a new car, for he was a man to stick to the last to old friends, but today a catalogue stuck out of his pocket as he clambered out of his rickety flivver and clumped up the steps.

It did not mean that he had bought a new car, or that he even considered buying, but it was commemorative of an incident of some days previous that had crushed his dignity and which Mr. Blennerhassett, being more or less sensitive about intimate matters of personal import, fondly hoped to keep from Mr. Prescott. All the same he looked a little self-conscious as he stepped into the "settin' room." He was not a man apt at dissembling.

Mr. Prescott, who had been set to paring little potatoes that were to be roasted to go with the ham, on his part had not expected Mr. Blennerhassett to appear quite so soon and, when he reached for the paper lying on the table in front of him, hampered by the voluminous blue and white checked gingham apron in which Mrs. Atkinson had enveloped him, he nearly fell out of his chair. Mr. Blennerhassett stared.

"What's got into you, Ben? Be you just tryin' t' show me how sly y' be?"

Mr. Prescott's face was in flaming contrast to the little tufts of white whisker perched jauntily atop his plump jowls.

"Don't pester me," he sputtered. "Can't y' see I'm busy?"

Mr. Blennerhassett cocked an inquisitive ear kitchenward where Mrs. Atkinson was engagingly busy with pots and pans, and sighed appreciatively.

Mr. Prescott finished with his potatoes and imposed upon Mr. Blennerhassett the task of taking them out into the kitchen, thinking to transfer the paper from beneath the apron, where he had slipped it, to his pocket, where it would be more secure till such time as he needed it. But he was too slow. Mr. Blennerhassett turned at the door.

"There you be agin, Ben. What's got into you, anyhow?"

He handed the potatoes to Mrs. Atkinson, who had come to the door to see what the commotion was about, and his lanky legs carried him in two strides to Mr. Prescott's chair. One huge paw reached for the paper. Mr. Blennerhassett opened his eyes and ruffled his bushy, iron-gray hair. It was the Tyngsboro Weekly Advocate.

It was then he got one of the surprises, the one he

didn't think much of. Under the neat little caption he read of the exploit that had humbled him:

"Distinguished Citizen of Tyngsboro Shows Odd Taste for Scrambled Eggs."

"What you doin' with this, Ben?" he asked the flustered Mr. Prescott. The surprise appeared to be developing a double edge.

"I don't see why y' aim to be so pesterin'," grumbled Mr. Prescott. "We know all about it, S'manthy an' me. We know who th' poplar citizen is who rid inter th' A. & P. store an' smashed up two cases of eggs. You must 'a' looked funny, Dan."

Mr. Blennerhassett slumped into a chair and cocked his feet on the rungs of Mr. Prescott's rocker.

"Humph," he grunted, "might 'a' known. Wall, 'twan't 's' had as it looks in th' paper. Things never is, I er"—he cleared his throat and scratched the side of his nose contemplatively with a long finger and called to the kitchen:

"S'manthy, this feller's castin' 'spersions, an' you might's well come in an' hear what he says."

"Don't you mind him, Dan," said Mrs. Atkinson, removing her apron and shaking the flour out of it. "He's been takin' on all mornin' how he was goin' to josh you. I think it's real mean of him."

Her blue eyes twinkled.

"But honest, Dan, you must of looked real comical flyin' down th' hill on that ol' high-wheel biskikel."

Mr. Blennerhassett chuckled and slapped his leg. "Suppose I must of. Some ride. I lived a good mile out o' town an' it's pretty much down hill all th' way. When I found that ol' wheel out in th' barn, all rusty an' covered with dust an' cobwebs, I just couldn't keep from tryin' her out agin, an' see if I could ride her like I used to when I was a boy."

"Good many years since I'd laid eyes on 'er, an' she looked pretty good 't me. I give th' pedals a spin, an' put some oil onto 'em, an' they worked all right. It was one of th' smartest wheels they was in them days; an' Eagle they called 'er, with th' little feller in front 'stid of behind."

"Felt kind o' scared to have anybody see me, but I got 'er out back of th' house, an' leaned 'er up agin a fence. Then I got on all right an' went along as pretty as y' please till I hit th' state road, an' 'twan't till then I found there wa'n't no brake on her. Gorry y' ought to see my coat tails fly. Good thing th' grade wa'n't any steeper an' I'm glad th' A. P. feller had his eggs outside. What made me madder'n anythin' else was Joe Wiggin keepin' up side o' me in his new car, urg'in' me t' step on it, an' why didn't I turn 'er in for a new model?"

The little tufts of white whisker just under Mr. Prescott's ears began to jump up and down, and Mrs. Atkinson giggled.

"Guess after this," said Mr. Prescott, "y'll stick to th' aut'mobile."

Mr. Blennerhassett stretched his legs and stroked his chin.

"Well," he drawled, "it cert'nly was some ride. Thet feller Gopin, an' Paul Revere, an' Lady What's-her-name, couldn't hol' a candle t' me. Funny thing, though, when I was pickin' myself up out of th' mess I'd made, along comes Joe Miller, who sells th' new flivvers, an' says: 'Dan, I don't know what kind of a trick you was tryin' t' do, but you bring that relic down to th' shop t'morrow, an' I'll low you \$75 on it to'ard a new car. You cert'nly need one.'"

"You will?" s' I.

"Sure," s' he, "I'll put it inter th' window to draw trade."

"How much on my car?" s' I.

"That junk," s' he. "Seen 'it you, \$10." Mr. Blennerhassett picked up Muggins, the big yellow cat, and idly stroked its happily arching back. Mr. Prescott brushed a bit of potato peel from his apron. Ten dollars for the car that for nine years had brought Mr. Blennerhassett to them every Thursday, rain, shine, snow, sleet or slush.

It was Mrs. Atkinson who broke the silence with that warm quality of voice which a woman can inject into a strained situation. It was her little surprise.

"Well, you boys come an' set an' have some ham that's ham, real Virginny country ham; been cookin' all week."

Mr. Blennerhassett looked up, a twinkle in his eye. "S'manthy, that hits me right down to th' ground, but if you'd said 'ham an' eggs,' I vow I'd gone straight back t' Tyngsboro."

G. F. L.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Why Not an Expert From Inside?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During my daily study of the Monitor I happened to read in the issue of January 8 the names of the sixteen members of the National Committee on Prisons, individuals characterized by your correspondents "prison experts."

I think I am safe in presuming that none of these sixteen worthy people has ever been in a penitentiary in a compulsory capacity. Surely out of the odd 500,000 people in these United States who bear the unenviable distinction of having been confined in a penal institution, there could be found a few whose education and intelligence, combined with their experiences, would render them better qualified as "prison experts" than the no doubt estimable parties mentioned.

Briefly, what I, a prisoner, suggest is that in affairs of such national importance as criminals and prisons, it might not be amiss to consult a few criminals and convicts. Our population is assuming such proportions that it would appear reasonable to give us representation on matters pertaining to our welfare. "CRIMINAL."

San Quentin, Calif.

"Shall She Be Senator?"—Another View

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial, in the Monitor of January 16 entitled "Shall She Be Senator?" contains several assertions, and leaves several inferences which I believe should be corrected. The Monitor says that the tone of Mrs. McCormick's expression of opinion on the League Court issue suggests that she is an active candidate for the support which placed Mayor Thompson in power in Chicago. The Monitor predicts that she may, before the campaign is ended, vie with Mayor Thompson in the vigor of her attacks upon King George and the wicked Anglo-Americans. Mrs. McCormick has been an avowed opponent of Mayor Thompson and his political methods from the beginning of Thompson's activities.

Mrs. McCormick is correct in stating that the so-called World Court is the League's Court. Mrs. McCormick opposes the Court, but she is not an opponent of peace. As a matter of fact, Mrs. McCormick opposes the Court because she is an advocate of peace. She sincerely believes that adherence to the Court would involve the United States in European military and political affairs. It is well known throughout Illinois that Mrs. McCormick, in 1928, traveled all over the State urging the people to support Frank B. Kellogg in his effort to induce most of the nations of the world to renounce war as an instrument of national policy. Mrs. McCormick is giving her loyal support to President Hoover in the present effort in London to substitute reduction of armament for competition in armament.

Mrs. McCormick's argument that the Court is not a peace instrument is sustained by an incident which took place in the Senate debate on Jan. 27, 1926. Senator Moses of New Hampshire on that occasion argued that if the port to President Hoover in the present effort in London to substitute reduction of armament for competition in armament. Mrs. McCormick's argument that the Court is not a peace instrument is sustained by an incident which took place in the Senate debate on Jan. 27, 1926. Senator Moses of New Hampshire on that occasion argued that if the port to President Hoover in the present effort in London to substitute reduction of armament for competition in armament.

upon presented this additional reservation for which he asked the Senate to vote. The people of Illinois particularly were interested in the fact that among the sixty-nine senators who voted to defeat this peace reservation was the present senior Senator from Illinois, Senator Charles S. Deneen, against whom Mrs. McCormick is now running for the Republican nomination. A. L. GETTYS, Chicago, Ill.

American Citizens and Alien Wives

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Until the present law is changed, the wife of an American citizen may be an alien, whether her citizen-husband be native-born, or a World War veteran.

The United States Supreme Court, as recently as Oct. 14, 1929, refused to overrule the opinion of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, when it declared the wife of an American citizen an "alien" under the existing law, as follows:

"It is apparent that the wife of the relator is 'an alien' according to the sense of the term as used in the immigration laws. Section 1 of the Immigration Act of 1917 (39 Stat. 874) defines an alien as follows: 'The word 'alien' wherever used in this act, shall include a person not a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States.'"

"On Sept. 22, 1922, Congress passed the so-called Cable Act (42 Stat. 1521), Section 2 of which reads as follows: 'That any woman who marries a citizen of the United States shall, upon the passage of this act, or any woman whose husband is naturalized after the passage of this act, shall not be considered a citizen of the United States by reason of such marriage or naturalization; but, if eligible to citizenship, she may be naturalized upon full and complete compliance with all requirements of the naturalization laws.'"

"Section 26 (b) of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 153) defines the term as follows: 'The term 'alien' includes any individual not a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States.'"

The conclusion cannot be avoided that when relator was married on Dec. 17, 1927, his wife remained an 'alien' notwithstanding her marriage with him."

I am certain that the country at large and many congressmen have never realized, and do not now realize, that the wife of an American citizen may be an "alien."

To this situation the country is awakening. Only legislation can now bring relief. JOSEPH KOLESKY, New Haven, Conn.

Julius Caesar and Prohibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When we are inclined to regard national prohibition as a new experiment, it is well to recall the record by Julius Caesar of his campaigns in the years 58 and 57 B. C.

Of all the Gauls, he wrote, the Belgians were by far the bravest, for the merchants seldom came to them to bring these things which tend to demoralize character and to weaken courage. Of the Belgian tribes, he commended most the Nervii. Although their resistance cost him one of the most severe battles of his campaign, their fearlessness, their perseverance and their undaunted courage could win only his highest praise.

This he tells us of their national policy: They allowed to be brought into their country no wine or other things which tended to luxury, because they thought that by these things their mental alertness became sluggish and their manliness was laid aside. These men, says Caesar, were of great courage. FRANCES L. BAIRD, Wilmington, Del.